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Russians Gain in South; Finns Hold Own in North; British Sink 2 U-Boats

The World's Day—At a Glance
Feb. 20, 1940

In Finland Russian forces continue to press their advantage following the capture of the southern end of the Mannerheim Line. Their advance has come within a few miles of Viborg, although at the northern end of the line the Finns are holding their own. North of Lake Ladoga the attempted Russian move to encircle the Mannerheim Line from the north has failed in the complete collapse of the Eighteenth Division. Effects on Finnish resistance of the King of Sweden's definite announcement that Sweden cannot afford to throw in its lot with the Finns still are uncertain—particularly in view of the strong Swedish movement to depart from strict neutrality. France experienced mounting sentiment for strong aid to Finland while volunteers in Britain were understood to be reaching 500 a day.

Detention of United States shipping by British contraband control was seen to be relaxing by British officials who pointed to the small amount of time required to search recent American entries at the Gibraltar station.

Two more U-boat sinkings, making a total of six in six days, were claimed by the British Admiralty to counter what was admitted to be the war's most costly week of sea warfare to Allied and neutral shipping.

German coal exports, which Allied patrols had temporarily allowed to pass through Rotterdam to Italy in Italian bottoms, were made subject to seizure.

On the Western Front, beyond minor reconnaissance work, there was little activity.

Suspects Arrested in Ecuador Plot

QUITO, Ecuador (AP)—The Government of Acting President Cordova announced today that an unspecified number of persons had been arrested for "subversive activities." The announcement indicated they were followers of Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra, defeated Presidential candidate who went in exile to Colombia.

Rumania Puts 'Gag' on Government Critics

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—A decree penalizing attempts "to destroy the solidarity of the State and disturb foreign policy" by "word of mouth or any other form of communication" became effective today. The Government announced the decree after former Premier Juliu Maniu, Rumanian peasant leader, stated that Rumania must favor Great Britain and France in the European war. He attacked King Carol's policy which, he said, was an attempt to strike a balance between the economic demands of the belligerents.

Rivers Hints Defiance of Court Restrainer

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—A defiant assertion that he does not "propose to abdicate" his office came today from Gov. E. D. Rivers of Georgia after a Federal district judge ordered him to stop using national guardsmen to negate State court orders. Judge Bascom Deaver at Macon held that Governor Rivers and his aides had violated the United States Constitution when they refused to obey State Superior Court orders restraining interference with W. L. Miller, ousted Chairman of the State Highway Board.

The Governor removed Mr. Miller several weeks ago and used soldiers to bar him from office when the highway official obtained State court decrees upholding his claim to the office.

Roosevelt Studies Canal Defenses in Pacific

ABOARD U. S. S. LANG (AP)—President Roosevelt has been surveying outlying Canal Zone defense possibilities on the Pacific side of the Isthmus and their relation to a broader policy of Central American and hemispherical defense. Having seen the northern limits of Western Hemisphere defense on a Newfoundland cruise last summer, the President has widened the scope of his survey by visiting several Pacific points. He inspected the Atlantic defenses of the Canal Zone Feb. 18.

France Bars Mass Evacuation of Paris

PARIS (AP)—The French Government has decided against a mass removal of the civilian population from Paris even in case of bombings. The Minister of Refugees, Camille Chautemps, announced today that removal only of children and mothers of young children is planned. Factory workers must remain in the City, he said.

Philadelphia Wage Tax Nears $500,000

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Collections of Philadelphia's 1½ per cent wage and income tax neared the $500,000 mark today—five days before the deadline for payment on January income. The tax affects everyone who works in the City, regardless of residence, and is expected to yield $1,500,000 a month.

Belgium Moves for Anti-Communist Bill

BRUSSELS (AP)—The Belgian Government arranged for introduction today of an anti-Communist bill. Minister of Justice Paul Emile Janson declared in a radiocast that Communist propaganda was being intensified, and that it was reported financed with foreign funds and supervised by a Russian resident.

France Again Protests Bombing of Hanoi Railway

TOKYO (AP)—French Ambassador Charles Arsene Henry protested today for the third time to Japan over repeated bombings of the French-operated Hanoi-Yunnanfu (Kunming) Railway running from Indo-China into the Chinese Southwest. The Ambassador was believed to have demanded that the Japanese pay for damage to the railroad.

Japanese Reported Ready to Defend Nanning

HONG KONG (AP)—Reliable sources today indicated the Chinese had been overoptimistic in reporting that the Japanese were withdrawing from Nanning in Kwangsi Province.

Latest reports said the Chinese advance guard still was 10 miles north of the City, and that the Japanese were building new fortifications to prevent its recapture.

British Map 10-Year Colonial Program

LONDON (AP)—A new colonial development program calling for expenditure of £5,000,000 a year for 10 years was announced in the House of Commons today by Colonial Secretary Malcolm MacDonald. The funds would go, among other things, to extend education, housing, health, and other public services.

Mussolini Due to See Welles Feb. 26

ROME (AP)—Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State, probably will be received by Premier Mussolini Feb. 26, the day after his arrival in Rome, Fascist officials said today. Mr. Welles, en route to survey European conditions for President Roosevelt, will be entertained by Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano at a state banquet.

Ohio Democrats Favor Vote for Roosevelt

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—Ohio's Democratic Central and Executive Committee members formally declared that the State's delegation to the national convention should support President Roosevelt if he desired renomination.

Ontario Attempts to Settle Coal Strike

TORONTO (AP)—Strikers and employers met today with the Ontario Labor Department in an effort to end a two-day strike that has tied up delivery of coal in Toronto. The Handlers' and Truckers' Union seeks a "closed shop" in all coal yards.

Appointment of Puerto Rican Confirmed

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (AP)—Appointment of former Senator Bolivar Pagan, Socialist leader, as Resident Commissioner in Washington has been confirmed by the Senate. Senator Pagan, named last Decemoer by Admiral William D. Leahy, Governor of Puerto Rico, already has assumed his duties.

Colombian Military Mission Visits Canal

BOGOTA (AP)—A Colombian military mission left Bogota by airplane for the Panama Canal Zone, to which it has been invited by the United States.

She Gave a Radio To Swiss Guardsmen

By the Associated Press

Gunten, Switzerland

Three Swiss soldiers told a woman who frequently walked by their post near the resort of Gunten that the only thing worrying them about mobilization, apart from being absent from their jobs, was boredom.

The woman left Gunten shortly afterward to return to her home in the principality of Liechtenstein, the little "postage stamp" country next to Switzerland's eastern frontier.

She left the soldiers a large and modern radio set bearing a plaque inscribed "To the dear, courageous soldiers of the frontier guard with most grateful greetings and warmest wishes — Elsa, Duchess of Liechtenstein."

Students Told Of Vital Aid Of Religion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island, Feb. 20—In a concentrated effort to prove to college students that religion can be of direct and vital aid to their progress and security in human living, some 25 clergymen, led by the Rev. Dr. Ralph W. Sockman of New York, waded through the slush of Brown University Campus here today and addressed meetings large and small. They analyzed and tried to overcome the admittedly serious circumstances that find perhaps a majority of students believing it is no longer socially correct to participate in institutionalized religion.

Dr. Sockman, before more than 1,000 students assembled in Sayles Hall this morning, emphasized that religion is such an integral part of human experience and education that no person can be truly cultured unless he understands the "place of religion in a liberal mind."

Interest in Culture

"A growing desire for culture," Dr. Sockman said, "is one of the most marked phenomena of our time. This is shown in the expansion of educational curricula, the popularization of art, a democratization of music, and in various other expressions.

"This interest," Dr. Sockman continued, "in culture is not always accompanied by a corresponding concern for religion. In fact some seem to regard religious and especially ecclesiastical loyalties as a hindrance to liberal culture. We are therefore prompted to ask what is the place of religion in culture?

"A cultured personality is marked at least by three minimum requirements. He must first of all be intellectually cultivated. This includes a general knowledge of the race. If we could fill of our

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R F C Denies Blacklist Pact With N L R B

Chairman tells probers it did not refuse loans on Board's say so, but on own investigation.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 — The special House Committee investigating the National Labor Relations Board heard today Emil Schram, Chairman of the RFC, in connection with assertions that loans had been denied to firms which were accused of violating the Wagner Act at the instance of the Labor Board.

Prior to Mr. Schram's appearance the House Committee had subpoenaed the Secretaries of the Navy, Interior and Labor Departments to testify or send representatives regarding allegations that they had attempted to apply economic pressure against Wagner Act violators.

The subpoenas were secretly decided upon last week as a sequel to testimony of J. Warren Madden, Chairman of the Labor Board, which the Committee interpreted as meaning that an extra-legal NLRB-RFC agreement existed to withhold loans in order to "blackjack" Wagner Act violators.

Denies Any Agreement

No such agreement exists, Mr Schram said positively today, so far as the RFC goes. There has been "considerable misunderstanding" of the situation, he said. The same routine procedure has been followed, he said, that is followed in connection with other Government agencies. All sorts of credit factors are taken into consideration before RFC loans are granted to companies. If a company is a law-violator, that fact has to be taken into account.

"We really haven't paid a great deal of attention to it," he said

The Board in four cases had asked the RFC to hold up loan disbursements, he testified, where labor cases were pending against firms. But he insisted no "working agreement" exists with the Board, and in one instance at least the loan was given over the Board's objection. The RFC has a verbal agreement, he said, for exchange of information, in which the Labor Board gives the RFC a list of companies against whom cases are pending, and the RFC gives the Board a list of authorized loans weekly. The exchange of information was taken at the initiative of the Board last August.

Denies Being Influenced

Answering a question, witness said that the Labor Board information he received was "very important" in considering a firm's credit rating just as labor trouble is an "important factor." But having received the Labor Board in-

(Continued on Page 20, Column 1)

Two Ways to Read It Now

By a Staff Photographer

Barometers Adopt Modern Markings

Upper: Old-style barometer of the type familiar to amateur weather forecasters with new millibar scale showing outside the scale in inches. Lower: Mark Nesmith shown with Boston's bar barometer. There are only two barometers of this type in existence, the other being in the office of the Weather Bureau in Washington.

Inch and millibar factions compromise on barometer: Page 13.

Drive to Rid Boston of Smoke Stems From Criticism by U. S.

This is the first of a series of articles dealing with smoke control in Boston, a subject revitalized by a report of United States health officials ranking this city among the worst offenders in the country.

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Stirred into militant action by Federal Government reports classifying Boston with smoke-filled Pittsburgh and St. Louis as the dirtiest cities of their size in the United States, the Beacon Hill Association will set the stage tonight for a city-wide drive against smoke-belching chimneys said to drop as much as 2,000,000 pounds of soot upon every square mile of Boston terrain annually.

Having scheduled its annual meeting in the Women's City Club for tonight, just 36 hours after the United States Public Health Service estimated the costs of air pollution in Boston at $8,000,000 to $24,000,000 a year, the Association will attempt to rally the lagging forces of smoke abatement, backed by residents of Boston who dare not open their windows because of likely serious soot damage to furniture, accompanied by high laundry bills.

Beacon Hill Crusade

Representative George A. Parker from the Beacon Hill district, which suffers from soot-loaded atmosphere so heavy with acid fumes that many types of shrubs cannot be grown in the nearby Public Garden, will lead the crusade for smoke abatement with a demand for stronger and more enforceable laws against the smoke nuisance. He will speak tonight for residents of Beacon Hill and real estate interests in that district, who charge perpetrators of the smoke nuisance with bringing about dingy residential districts and with encouraging the exodus of Boston families into cleaner suburban homes.

Other civic organizations, including the Massachusetts Civic League, Federated Women's Clubs, Massachusetts League of Women Voters, Back Bay Association, Boston Municipal League, Housing Association of Metropolitan Boston, Boston Real Estate Exchange, and the Women's City Club, have declared their willingness to mobilize all available resources in the drive for less smoke and cleaner building surfaces.

Law Loosely Drawn

Several of the groups will introduce motions at their next business meetings calling for active support of the campaign, possibly resulting in the appointment of an all-Boston committee composed of representatives from each group.

"The report of the United States

(Continued on Page 15, Column 4)

Intimate Message from Washington

Analysis Seems to Show That, When All Is Said and Done About the Labor Board, a Trend Toward Legal Processes Over Strikes Is Developing

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Has the National Labor Relations Board reduced strikes or increased them? This is a problem that will be debated bitterly all through the presidential campaign. The public had a foretaste of the argument yesterday in the simultaneous statements by Dr. Glenn Frank offering a tentative program for the Republican National Committee, and by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, who was proposing a new mediation bill.

Dr. Frank declared:

"The National Labor Relations Act and the National Labor Relations Board have contributed neither to the reduction of industrial strife nor to the reduction of unemployment."

Senator Wagner asserted that the Board had reduced the time lost by strikes by millions of working days. Each man offered statistics to support his contention, and newspapermen heaved a sigh as they realized that this sort of thing is a foretaste of what lies ahead in the presidential combat, in which even the multiplication table will be made to produce different results for different speakers.

Before the full warmth of the campaign develops it might be well to examine these two sets of contentions dealing with the Labor Board as a sort of test case of political arguments. Let us give the statistical quotations a little more fully. Here is the Glenn Frank quotation:

"In 1937, the first year the NLRB was operating fully, there were 4,470 strikes, involving 1,860,620 workers, and resulting in 28,424,857 idle man-days. This was more strikes than had occurred in any single year in the Nation's history up to that time." The report contrasts this with an average in the six pre-New Deal years, of 753 strikes annually, 296,954 workers involved, and 10,819,019 idle man-days.

Wagner More Optimistic

Here is the Wagner quotation:

"As a result of the NLRB 15,000,000 fewer working days were lost through strikes in 1938 and 1939 than in the two preceding years."

A little examination by the reader reveals that these two comparisons by Messrs. Frank and Wagner cover wholly different data and, as so frequently happens in public debate, do not really meet at any point. Arithmetically each is correct enough. But note the difference: Dr. Frank and his group pick 1937 for their point of departure, and make it a horrible example by comparison with the six years preceding New Deal, 1927-1932; on the other hand, Senator Wagner takes for his figures the years 1938 and 1939, and thereby turns 1936 and 1937 into the "horrible example."

It is an aphorism not attributed to Confucius that you can prove anything in politics if you pick the right statistics. Without attempting to settle the matter finally it may be questioned whether 1937 is a fair point of departure, unless some warning word is given of the peculiar conditions then existing. There had been a bitter debate over the Wagner Act's constitutionality it will be recalled which had precipitated defiant strikes from organized labor answered by defiant acts by industry. The Supreme Court did not finally decide the issue till April, 1937. Strikes then reached their all-time peak. But it seems hardly correct to say that this was "the first year the NLRB was operating fully," without at least a footnote on abnormal conditions.

Difference a Year Can Make

The number of man-days of idleness in 1937 was 28,000,000, as Dr. Frank justly recalls. But next year, in 1938, the figure had dropped to 9,000,000. This is about 1,000,000 less than the average for the six years preceding the New Deal. Last year, in 1939, the figure bounced up to 17,600,000 again. This was due, primarily, to the 7,000,000 man-days of idleness caused by the bituminous coal stoppage which did not involve any issue over which the Labor Board had jurisdiction.

If this strike is excluded, the number of man-days of idleness lost approximates 1938. In any event, the decline from the 1937 peak is the more striking since it runs counter to the upswing in the business cycle which began in the middle of 1938. The foregoing figures are widely cited by friends of the Labor Act.

One fact is apt to be forgotten in after-dinner arguments about the Board—that its jurisdiction is sharply limited. It can take no part, and hence has no responsibility for strikes that are not interstate in character; nor can it intervene in cases outside its own field; disputes over the right to organize; anti-union discrimination and the like. The hope that it may promote industrial peace must be limited to the region where it has jurisdiction.

Statistics seem to show that in this particular field the decline in strikes has been most marked. Organizational strikes, which previously amounted to 50 per cent, have tended to decline and the number of cases filed with the Board has steadily increased, giving the hope that legal processes are replacing the picket line.

Thus, about the best reply that can be made to the flat assertions of Messrs. Frank and Wagner is that a recent trend has been established, of great potential importance toward dropping the strike weapon in organizational cases, for orderly processes of law.

Richard L. Strout

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Finns' Peril Stirs Allies to Action; Norway Accused

British Premier finds Norway indifferent to its duties as neutral in Altmark case.

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Norway was accused today by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of failing in its duties as a neutral and of displaying "complete indifference" to the use which the German fleet might make of its waters.

Mr. Chamberlain told the House of Commons that Norwegian authorities three or four times failed to make the proper inspection of the German prison ship Altmark, from which 299 British prisoners were rescued by the British destroyer Cossack on Feb. 16.

Norway's view that the Altmark was a "state ship" and thus not subject to search would legalise the German fleet's use of neutral waters, setting a precedent Britain "could in no circumstances accept."

The Prime Minister described Britain's seizure of the prisoners from the Altmark in Norwegian waters as "a very gallant affair," and expressed confidence that the House of Commons would "want to congratulate the Royal Navy."

No Examination Made

Mr. Chamberlain declared it now appears that the Norwegian authorities had made no examination whatever of the Altmark when she reached Norwegian waters.

[Previous reports had indicated that there were 326 British prisoners released from the Altmark, and that an inspection by the Norwegian Navy had failed to disclose the presence of the prisoners.]

The Prime Minister told a cheering House that "the Norwegian authorities have displayed complete indifference as to the use which might be made of their territorial waters by the German fleet."

He termed the statement of the Norwegian Foreign Minister, Halvdan Koht, that the Norwegian authorities did not know British prisoners were aboard the Altmark "most surprising," since reports to that effect were published weeks ago.

Not once but three or four times, Mr. Chamberlain said, Norway failed to carry out a proper investigation of the Altmark.

It was not until after Norway failed to investigate Mr. Chamberlain said, "that His Majesty's ships took action.

"It is claimed that if they had not done so, the ship would have been allowed to complete her voyage without let or hindrance and without inquiry into the circumstances."

Speech Pleases Opposition

The House cheered as Mr. Chamberlain said that even if Norway's "indifference was due to German pressure, it is nevertheless in the view of His Majesty's Government inconsistent with the active and impartial exercise of the duty of a neutral toward ourselves as belligerents."

Mr. Albert Victor Alexander, Labor, said that the Opposition was pleased with Mr. Chamberlain's statement, and that it wished to be associated in praise of the action of the Navy in freeing the seamen.

"Before His Majesty's ships took any action against the Altmark," said Mr. Chamberlain, "the commanding officer, acting on instructions from His Majesty's Government, proposed to the Norwegian naval officer on the spot that the Altmark should be taken to Bergen under a joint British and Norwegian guard in order that the matter might be properly investigated there by the Norwegian authorities.

"This offer was refused. The British commanding officer then invited the Norwegian officer to accompany the British boarding party on board the Altmark, but he declined to do so."

Then, said the Prime Minister, the British Navy took action.

Norway moves to 'try' Britain in Altmark case: Page 5.

Allies bar war acts in Norway's sea: Page 5.

Increase in ranks of volunteers shown in several nations, with Swedes sharing.

What foreign aid is in prospect for Finland?

While military secrecy surrounds much that is being done to aid the beleaguered Finns, two major developments in Allied capitals disclosed a trend which may mean more effective assistance.

In London, it was revealed that 500 Britons are enlisting daily as volunteers to Finland under the formal British approval.

In Paris, mounting sentiment demanded increased French assistance as it was authoritatively learned that French munitions for the Finns are being sent in increasing quantity.

In Sweden, the Royal refusal to permit formal aid to Finland was somewhat tempered by King Gustaf's declaration that outright intervention would prevent Sweden from giving Finland the "not inconsiderable assistance which Finland now gets from us and greatly needs and which we also for the future are ready to give with warm hands."

In Washington, thousands of Americans have offered to volunteer for Finland, but are finding it difficult to surmount the restrictions by which the United States bars American citizens from travel to belligerent zones.

But delays were encountered by the efforts to arrange an American Government-sponsored loan to Finland as the House Banking Committee encountered new opposition. Meanwhile, Department of Commerce statistics disclosed that 90 per cent of Soviet Russia's United States purchases since the Finnish attack began have been strategic materials and machinery essential for war industries.

French Urge Aid

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Feb. 20—The Finnish retreat from the advanced positions of the Mannerheim Line, and the growing recognition of the fact that the Finns during the last days preceding this retreat suffered losses which it is not easy to replace, have excited a new wave of sympathy for Finland in France.

Demands that Finland should not be allowed to perish for lack of effective aid are becoming more articulate.

For Finland's plight has strongly gripped the imagination of the French people. It is the universal feeling that Finland has displayed a rare combination of two qualities which every Frenchman admires—heroism and intelligence.

There is no element of class or party division in the demand that Finland should be helped to the limit.

Socialists are just as emphatic on this point as are Conservatives, and one sometimes encounters expressions of apprehension in French Socialist circles that the British Labor Party may not have outlived all its illusions about the character of the Soviet regime and therefore may not press energetically for help to Finland.

Respect for Liberties

Such apprehensions, however, have been largely dispelled since the return of Sir Walter Citrine and other British labor leaders from Finland. The French Socialist attitude toward Bolshevism was strongly phrased in an article which a prominent Socialist, J. B. Severac, contributed today to the party newspaper, Le Populaire, which concludes: "Nazism and Bolshevism from now on are synonymous. Both have equally deserved the condemnation of Socialist democracy because both are sinister and false caricatures of our Socialism which can only be built on the basis of peace between peoples and respect for individual liberties."

The French pride themselves on being a realistic people and sometimes are impatient with British and Americans for what the French consider British and American unwillingness to face unpleasant but unmistakable facts, and realism has generally characterized the French comment on Finland.

It is generally recognized that what Finland needs most in this crisis, when it is fighting against odds of 10 or 20 to 1, is not expressions of sympathy or civilian relief, admirable and necessary though these are, but munitions, and still more, trained men.

Finns Need Man Power

The French people have learned with satisfaction during the last few days that help in the form of airplanes, cannon, and antitank guns has been sent to Finland, and that the Finns have an unlimited credit for certain older types of supplies in the French arsenals.

However, there is growing recognition of the fact that munitions are not enough, that the Finnish Army may soon be faced, if it is not already faced, with the prob-

(Continued on Page 20, Column 1)

Employers Get Wage Act Warning

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Col. Philip B. Fleming, newly confirmed Wage-Hour Administrator, issued a warning to employers yesterday to "put their houses in order" to avoid employee suits for unpaid wages.

Colonel Fleming called attention to a Federal Court decision at Fayetteville, N. C., awarding a judgment to five maintenance employees of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad for back pay and damages.

Earlier in the day the Senate confirmed Colonel Fleming's appointment as Administrator. Since last autumn he has administered the Act by remote control as an "adviser" because, as an Army officer, he had to get special permission from Congress to take a civilian post.

Fascism Found Threat To Unity of Americas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—Fascist penetration is a constant threat to Western Hemisphere democracy and the upsurge of Fascism in Spain under Gen. Francisco Franco is increasing this danger, according to a survey of Pan-American co-operation, just completed by the Foreign Policy Association.

General Franco's victory in the Spanish Civil War carries a distinct threat to inter-American solidarity, declares the report prepared for the Association by Howard J. Trueblood.

Although the Franco Government has since the end of the war preoccupied itself largely with domestic reconstruction, it already is seen as developing into the most effective and most dangerous carrier of totalitarian and anti-American ideas and influences to Spanish America.

Facilitated by Ties

"This new penetration," Mr. Trueblood concludes, "which has the support of pro-Franco groups in the United States, is facilitated by religious and language ties already in existence and by widespread interpretation of the overthrow of the Spanish Loyalist Government as a blow to Communism and a victory for (Roman) Catholicism."

While the war in Europe has halted the Nazi penetration which gained steadily in intensity from 1934 to the fall of 1939, a large number of dictatorships remain to dilute Western Hemisphere democracy. But even these distatorships, the Association's survey reveals, have not prevented an almost united front, in a moral sense, against totalitarian states in the present conflict.

"The European war," the report states, "at once demonstrates the desirability of close inter-American relations and justifies the long effort of a group of nations with little common background beyond their successful overthrow of European domination to achieve solidarity.

First Goal Reached

"If mutual good will and the removal of traditional causes of mistrust were the ultimate goal of Pan-Americanism, this goal has been virtually achieved. Good will and removal of mistrust, however, are only the prerequisities for inter-American efforts to attain a higher degree of economic and political security for the nations and peoples of the Western Hemisphere. The machinery designed to bring this about is now undergoing an important test."

The future of the trade agreements program in Latin America, according to the report, "depends on the ability of the United States to face the issue involved in the importation of competitive products, such as nontropical, agricultural commodities and various minerals."

The United States' desire to tighten economic bonds with Latin America, Mr. Trueblood points out, "has been manifested in a series of other steps toward co-operation. Early in 1939 a marked extension took place in the activities of the Export-Import Bank, pursuant to a broad program of economic and financial aid designed as a counter attack against Fascist economic penetration of Latin America."

Subsidiary Issues

The work of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee is of "the highest importance in bringing about a readjustment in United States-Latin American economic relations," Mr. Trueblood finds. "There are many subsidiary issues at stake, but the scope for readjustment is revealed by the fact that in the three years 1936-1939, the United States bought a total of $86,000,000 more goods from Latin America than were sold there.

"Income on United States investments in Latin America aggregated $567,000,000, to which must be added $110,000,000 in bond redemptions and sinking-fund operations, making a total of $677,000,000."

Tradition Ignored In Selecting Lama

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 20 (AP)—The traditional ceremony of drawing lots to select the Dalai Lama will be abandoned when the new ruler of Tibet is enthroned Thursday, Tibet officials said today.

Although final confirmation from Lhasa, capital of Tibet, had not been received, it was said here that the new Dalai Lama, 6-year-old Ling-erh La-Mu-Tan-Chu, would simply be enthroned without the formality of the lot drawing.

Ling-erh is China's candidate for the office of Dalai Lama, the supreme ruler, spiritual and temporal, of the world's only theocracy, Tibet.

Ling-erh La-Mu Tan-Chu is the supposed reincarnation of the 13th Dalai Lama, who passed on in exile Dec. 17, 1933. Originally there were two other candidates for the post, but Chinese had taken it for granted that Ling-erh would be the one chosen in the lot drawing. Now apparently even this formality is to be dispensed with.

Communists Set May 30 At N. Y. for Convention

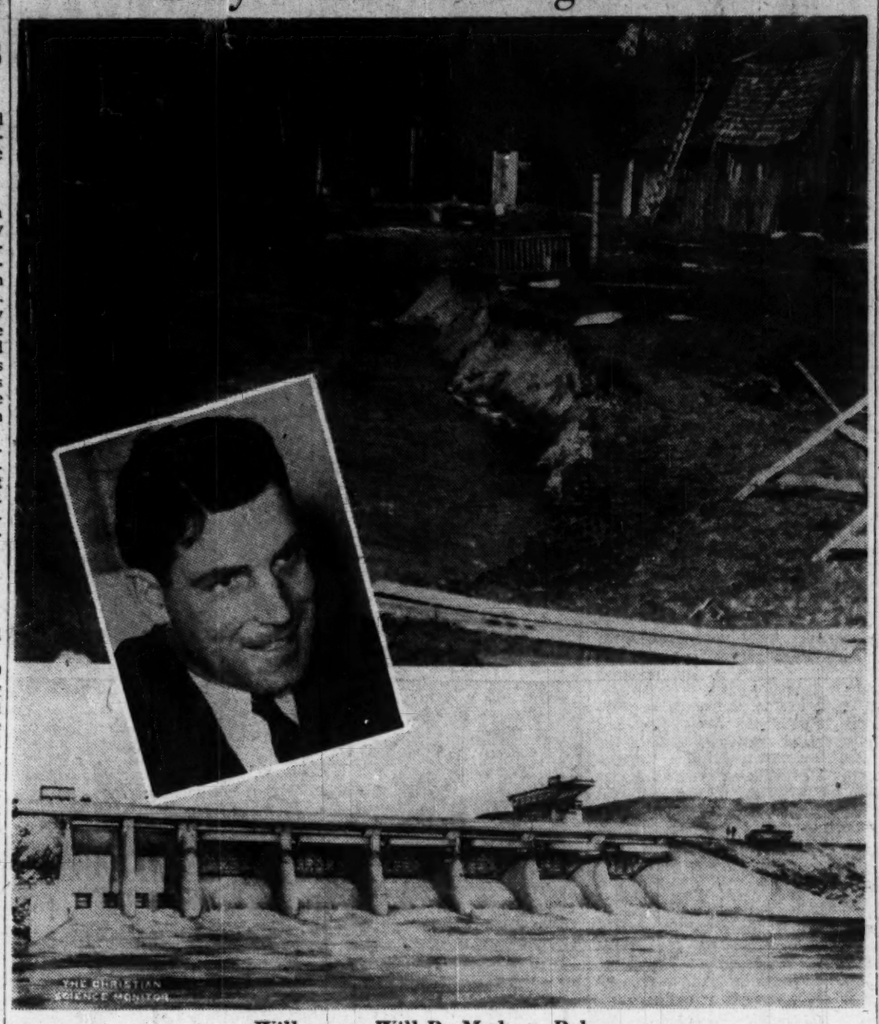
NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Communist Party's National Committee has selected New York City for its presidential nominating convention and set the date for May 30.

William Z. Foster, National Chairman, declared the Party was "100 per cent" for renominating Earl Browder as its presidential candidate. Mr. Browder, General Secretary, is under a four-year sentence for passport fraud and recently was defeated for a congressional seat from a New York City district.

James W. Ford, Harlem Negro, probably would be nominated Vice-President, Mr. Foster said.

The Committee meeting was closed, but a statement issued at its conclusion quoted Mr. Browder as saying: "The issue among the American masses is no longer a third term—it is a third party."

Army to Harness Oregon River



Willamette Will Be Made to Behave

Top—One result of flood water which has washed away large part of farm in Willamette Valley. Bottom—Draftsman's drawing of spillway in Fern Ridge Dam, first of seven projected to control the flood stages of the river. Inset—Lieut. E. G. Herb, Army engineer in charge of work.

Willamette Flood Work Gets Start

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—Flood control for the fertile Willamette Valley in the heart of Oregon—an ambitious plan to foil the too-wet and too-dry seasons and to regulate the flow of a vast river system—is nearing actuality under the direction of a corps of United States Army engineers.

Bids have been called on the $2,600,000 dam, soon to rise northwest of Eugene at a point in the flat prairie known as Fern Ridge. With the actual construction of this project, the first of seven practical dams, residents, and especially those who make their living from the rich soil of this region, can look forward to the day when they can scan without foreboding the gathering clouds in the wet wintry season.

The $62,000,000 project will also provide ample water during the long dry summer, when the dwindling streams play havoc with irrigation systems until fall rains come again.

Within the next few months workmen will begin moving the millions of yards of earth that will go into the long embankments flanking the actual concrete structure. Already "bulldozers" have pushed, pulled and thrashed out all brush and trees from approximately 500 acres of the site, making it possible for the contractor to begin construction.

Bids on the project will be opened March 5, and actual work will start as soon as the winning contractor can move men and machinery to the site.

At more or less regular intervals a combination of Chinook winds and heavy rainfall or wet snowfall, quickly melting winter falls, raises levels in the tributaries and the Willamette. At Eugene, a 14-foot flood stage was recorded as recently as 1937. Lesser stages, although they apparently do little damage since larger communities are not affected, destroy valuable farm property all along the river every year.

Smallest damage occurs when the accumulation of winter moisture is stored naturally in the hills, the snow melting slowly during the spring and summer, and the flow of the river increasing only gradually.

The engineers' plan is designed to help nature with the task of storing winter moisture, by installing in the river system seven dams and basins, which will serve as gigantic "valves." These basins will enable the engineers to turn the flow of the river "on and off" at will. When weather conditions start the river level upward, the basins will be put into effect, to hold back the damaging rush of water. When natural flows decrease, the stored water will be released and thus the range between high and low river levels will be reduced and floods curbed.

The Fern Ridge reservoir will be capable of storing approximately 31,000,000,000 gallons of water. It will serve a drainage area of 252 square miles. The main portion of the dam will be about 50 feet high and the maximum depth of the pool about 40 feet. The pool will extend seven miles up the Long Tom River and Coyote Creek. At the broadest point it will be 4½ miles wide. It is located between the small communities of Elmira and Alvadore, about 12 miles from Eugene.

Some farm land will be covered by the maximum pool, but about one-third of the area is marshy bottom land of little value. The surface area to be covered is 9,870 acres.

American Loan to Aid Finns Lags While Copper Aids Reds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—As a Government-sponsored loan to aid Finland faced more delays in the House Banking and Currency Committee, American exports to Russia are mounting and are giving further help to the Soviets in the prosecution of the war.

The Department of Commerce disclosed today that strategic materials and machinery essential for war industries comprised almost 90 per cent of Moscow's purchases in the United States since hostilities were first undertaken against the Finnish Republic.

Also, nearly 98 per cent of materials re-exported to Russia were classified as of vital importance to the Communist war machine.

As previous studies have indicated, virtually all of the $11,313,000 of American shipments to Russia were copper and metal-working machinery, the Commerce Department announced, and its breakdown of its export statistics today confirms reports stressed in these dispatches.

Increase in Recent Months

Commerce officials expressed doubt that much, if any, of the Soviet acquisitions here are finding their way into Germany. Russia, they explained, is notably deficient in most of the imports it has been lately obtaining from the United States. Its invasion of Finland has caused an abnormal demand for such manufactures as machine tools which can be used in airplane and munitions factories, and it is apparent that its trade with America has been more and more pointed to meet that need.

While total exports, including re-exports, to Russia were $56,638,000 compared with $69,691,000 the previous year, it is pointed out that more than 50 per cent of the 1939 trade was accounted for in the last four months of the year.

A special statistical breakdown showed that out of $36,100,000 of exports to Russia in the five months ending Jan. 31, 1940, approximately $33,000,000 constitute items essential to a country at war.

For the first time in more than two years a direct shipment of Soviet Russian gold was reported today by the Commerce Department.

The Department's statement for the week ended Feb. 14, recorded the $5,569,978 shipment that recently arrived at San Francisco.

However that did not represent the only Soviet gold to reach this country during the past two years. Sizable quantities were re-sold to the United States by London prior to the outbreak of war.

The legislation to augment the funds of the Export-Import Bank by $100,000,000, from which a non-military loan would be made Finland and possibly other Scandinavian countries, has been studied by two committees in the Senate and approved by the Senate, is now in committee in the House. There appears to be predominant support for the bill, but the process of enactment is slow.

It was recommended by the President on Jan. 16. It was passed by the Senate on Feb. 13. It is expected to come to the floor of the House later this week.

The House Banking and Currency Committee today heard Green H. Hackworth, legal advisor to the State Department, repeat the opinion expressed earlier by the Secretary of State that a loan to Finland would not violate the Neutrality Act.

"Whether they are or are not at war is not for me to say," Mr. Hackworth said. "But I am wondering whether we're not privileged to take them at their word."

He referred to the fact that Russia claims not to be at war with Finland, while Finland has informed the State Department officially that it has not declared war on Russia.

"It's an ironic situation," commented Representative Jesse P. Wolcott, (R) of Michigan, "when the only countries that are actively fighting today are countries which are not at war."

On the House Floor Representative Frank E. Hook (D) of Michigan read a letter from the State Department asserting that there were no exports of aviation gasoline to Soviet Russia during 1939 and the first month of 1940. He sought to refute a claim made before a petroleum subcommittee that Russian bombers were fighting Finland on American gasoline.

Negro History of Pre-America Era Noted in Some Birmingham Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Negro history before the settlement of America in the late Fifteenth Century when Sonni Ali, King of Songhay, staged his march of African empire, was featured in the observance of Negro History Week at the Parker High School here.

J. L. Lowe, teacher of negro history at Parker High, has written a play depicting the colorful life and career of Sonni Ali and this was given several presentations during the week by high school students.

"Our textbooks on negro history usually begin about 1619 at the time the first negro slaves were brought to America, so that in featuring the negro civilization of Sonni Ali, we are bringing to light a much-neglected field," Mr. Lowe commented.

"In addition to building a great African empire, Sonni Ali constructed a 500-mile canal—no mean accomplishment for the latter part of the Middle Ages—and was responsible for inaugurating general training of youth."

The local observance also emphasized accomplishments of present-day Negroes, presenting these in variety programs during the auditorium periods. The career of the negro poet, Langston Hughes, was a feature and also the singing by a male chorus of a number of songs written by James Bland, negro composer.

At the Graymont elementary school the mid-term commencement exercises included a playlet, "Ethiopia at the Bar of Justice," Miss B. C. Hill, principal, reported.

"Negro history is so vital to us that it isn't a matter of putting on a few programs once a year. Because the material on the subject is limited and so largely fugitive, we are collecting and editing for ourselves information on negro history. Special committees are appointed to gather material about Negroes in every phase of endeavor—religion, art, music, business, sports, education, invention. When members of one committee come across material outside their field, it is promptly turned over to the interested committee. We make booklets of the information, which are permanent additions to our library and we hope in time to have them published in book form."

U. S. Bonds With France Reaffirmed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—The bonds of sympathy between France, England, and the United States which have united them in the past will prove the saving of Europe, which is dominated temporarily by "scientific barbarism," speakers told an audience of 1,000 persons at a "Tribute to France Dinner" at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night.

The new allied military strategy and relief work among hundreds of thousands of people who have been removed from their homes near the Maginot Line was described by the French Ambassador, Count Réné Doynel de Saint-Quentin, and Miss Anne Morgan, President of the American Friends of France, respectively. Miss Morgan and Count de Saint-Quentin were guests of honor at the dinner.

America's neutrality, "possible in law, but not in thought and sentiment," was the keynote of an address by Frederic R. Coudert, Sr., President of the France-America Society, who presided.

Leads in Relief Work

Proceeds of the dinner will be devoted to the aid of 30,000 refugees in 63 towns and villages of France, where Miss Morgan will soon return to continue her supervision of American relief.

Miss Morgan, it will be recalled, was made a Commander of the Legion of Honor in recognition of her services to French needy civilians during the World War.

Count de Saint-Quentin declared the French people were strong in their determination to fight until a just peace was secured for itself and the small nations of Europe.

Without mentioning names, the French Ambassador made reference to the European missions of Myron C. Taylor and Sumner Welles and expressed gratitude to "friendly Governments who, having remained out of the conflict, have indicated that they were ready, at the opportune moment, to make their contribution in the restoration of a just peace."

Basis for Lasting Peace

"We are happy to see statesmen initiating consultations for the purpose of seeking the bases of a lasting peace, whose essential character they themselves have long since defined with foresight and authority as involving order under law, general limitation of armaments, restoration and development of international trade based upon the principle of the most favored nation," Count de Saint-Quentin said. "We congratulate ourselves when outstanding diplomats cross the ocean to complete the reports submitted by eminent Ambassadors and to study at close hand the thought and aspirations of our country."

Count de Saint-Quentin said the French people were eager for peace, but were "skeptical" of offers by Germany, "made so that we should recognize their conquests."

Count de Saint-Quentin paid warm tribute to Miss Anne Morgan and the American friends of France, whose aid had brought relief to a nation burdened with the care of several hundred thousand refugees from other nations, in addition its own evacuees.

At the outset of the war, Miss Morgan conferred with French army leaders, who co-operated with the American committee, she said.

With the aid of the old committee, Miss Morgan began preparation for evacuations of civilians which might occur on short notice. The Alsatians, she said, had to be moved on three hours' notice. With supplies distributed by the Government among foreign refugees, French civilians faced many hardships in ensuing months, she said.

Prolonged idleness under constant tension were problems which the committee was meeting by opening community centers and finding work that would do more than merely serve to pass the time away, Miss Morgan said.

Influence of U. S.

Mr. Coudert stressed the moral influence the United States could exert in the situation. He recommended the full use of that power to aid France and a new appraisal of the Versailles Treaty, whose fundamental defect, he said, "was the fact that it was never really enforced."

"France is again today a belligerent in fact and in law, compelled to defend her honor, her territory and those highest values which she holds dear," he declared. "The United States is indeed a neutral in law, but is not and cannot be neutral in thought or in sentiment."

Men, money and ships from France had enabled American revolutionary soldiers to guarantee the independence of the Nation, Mr. Coudert said, adding that Americans should remember this when they talk about "entangling alliances" and "isolation."

"We hear today much of American isolation, but in historic fact, America from the first year of her national emergence has never been isolated in fact or in feeling from the other peoples of the civilized world," Mr. Coudert declared. "On the contrary, she has ever been an active member of the family of Nations, vitally influencing the trend of civilization along the lines of law and peace."

Maritime Group Seeks Bids for Freighters

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Maritime Commission announced yesterday that it had invited bids for the purchase of three Government-owned freighters—the Pipestone County, 8,000 tons; the West Imboden, 8,624 tons, and the Algic, 8,727 tons.

The ships have been under charter to the United States Lines but the Commission said their routes had been discontinued for the present.

Tariff Still Remains No. 1 Economic Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—Once more the tariff is on the center of the legislative stage in the capital—the tariff, which, for a century and a half of American history has been more steadily debated and more continuously before the public eye than any other economic issue.

The House opened the latest chapter of the protracted debate today when it resumed debate on the Doughton bill to continue the Hull trade pact agreements for another three years, which otherwise expire next summer. Debate in the House will continue all this week.

Once more today, the great political groups are dividing along regular Party lines, and once more the ancient arguments are forthcoming. But now, as always there are variations in the theme which make this oldest of issues perennially young. In this case the terminology is a little different, with the matter of "trade agreements" at the forefront and the situation complicated by a war in Europe on America's one side, and a war in Asia on the other.

But still the basic matter is the protection of home manufacturers from foreign competition, as against the desire to expand foreign trade and international exchange. Hamilton and Jefferson would understand the issue, Clay and Adams and all the rest. As always, the interests of the farmer are involved, for in the recent breaches in tariff walls agricultural produce is permitted to enter the United States as a quid pro quo for foreign concessions, and the legislative outcome today is complicated by the uncertainty of the farm bloc's reaction.

Hull Symbolizes Issue

Chief figure in the tariff battle of 1940 is a man who does not appear in person on the legislative stage, the tall, idealistic Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, who has dedicated his political life to the single-minded crusade for lower tariff barriers. His face and figure have come to symbolize the issue under debate, and the outcome will be his victory or his defeat more than that of any other single man.

The issue involved today is the proposed continuation of the Hull trade agreement system for another period of three years. Unless Congress acts to extend it, it will come to an end in June. The "Hull system" will as certainly have its place in American history books for the edification of later generations of high school students as the "American system" of Henry Clay and all the others.

In essence it is a method of making breaches in postwar tariff walls, reared over the world by rampart nationalism, by a system of give and take, with the additional feature that any trade concession given to country A, will be generalized and accorded also to country B, if country B is on America's list of most favored nations. The larger purpose behind the desire to stimulate international trade is to get the world back to normalcy, and to oppose aggressive nationalism with the busy traffic of international commerce, sending its tramp steamers over the seven seas as humble good-will ambassadors.

The Hull System

Under the Hull system, 22 trade agreements have now been signed. Even opponents agree that they have had their effect, and for this reason they make their opposition, while advocates support them. While the old Hawley-Smoot Act (abomination of the free-trade Democrats, and politically disastrous to Herbert Hoover) is still on the statute books, it has been honeycombed by the industrious Mr. Hull, who has knocked out a brick there, or pulled down a stone there, to find an answering hole in somebody else's tariff wall. Mr. Hull's system consists in leaving the wall, but in punching doors and windows through it wherever a friendly neighbor will respond in kind.

Clay and Adams and Hamilton and Jefferson might rub their eyes at this new system of the stately Tennessean, but they would acknowledge its efficacy, however much they disagreed, as in times past, over the wisdom of lower tariff barriers. In the years 1937 to 1938, it was argued on the floor of the House yesterday by advocates of the system, American exports increased 61 per cent to agreement countries, while imports from these countries increased 35 per cent. To nonagreement countries, exports increased only 38 per cent in the same period and imports rose 37 per cent.

The fight today is centered in the House, where strict Party lines appeared in the Ways and Means Committee which approved the present bill and sent it out for this week's debate. The Committee vote was 15 to 10, with the Democrats following their more or less traditional low-tariff policy by a strict party vote, and the Republicans just as firmly fighting the Hull-Roosevelt program.

Fight in Senate

Expectation is that the trade agreement extension bill will pass the House, but will run into exciting times in the Senate. Besides the Republicans, who will vote against the measure to a man, it is believed, there will be an opposition group of farm Democrats who feel that foreign agricultural products are entering the United States to their detriment.

As often happens in Congress, the real fight may not center on the bill itself but on amendments. Chief of these is one requiring senatorial approval of the agreements as they are negotiated. The practical effect of this amendment, if accepted, it is felt, would be to defeat the purpose of the Act by throwing back tariff negotiations once more into Congress.

Testing of Cotton Seed Urged To Farmers of South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Farmers were urged to have their cotton seed tested for potential germination before planting, in a message addressed to growers all over the State by J. Roy Jones, Commissioner of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce.

"I hope every farmer will have his planting seed tested," the Jones' statement said. "This service is free and it is a fallacy to prepare land, use fertilizer, and not know the value of seed being planted."

So far more than 2,000 samples of cotton seed from every section of the State has been tested, the Agricultural Department reported. An average of 40 per cent showed germination of one to 50 per cent, thereby rating unfit for planting. Twenty per cent of the samples averaged 50 to 65 per cent and were not recommended for use.

Most of the low germinating samples came from the southern part of the State and the highest quality emanated from the Piedmont section, according to the Department.

Mr. Jones requested that farmers send their samples to the Department immediately in order that good seed might be obtained before planting time in case the samples proved inferior and because the Department could not "test all samples if held until the last few weeks" before planting time.

The commissioner pointed out that the Federal seed law which became effective Feb. 5 prohibited interstate sales without complete analysis furnished by the shipper.

"Laboratory facilities are now furnishing such analysis to cover present South Carolina laws," Mr. Jones explained. "However, unless the Legislature provides additional help the Department will be unable to furnish free service to shippers to comply with Federal regulations.

"I hope the additional help will be provided by the General Assembly so that our shippers will not be penalized in shipping their seed to out-of-state buyers," he concluded.

British Airmen Razz 'Sitzkrieg'

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Royal Air Force poked fun today at Germany's failure to wage a Blitzkrieg—lightning war—against Britain.

In a memorandum pointing out that the Allies were being given time to carry out their air development program, the R. A. F. referred to the war as a "Sitzkrieg," which it translated "sit-down war."

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G.O.P. Opposes Defeatism In Viewing Future of U.S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

What does the Republican Party offer toward the solution of national and world problems in this Presidential election year? The 5,000-word summary of "A Program for a Dynamic America, a Statement of Republican Principles" printed in The Christian Science Monitor yesterday only partly covered the 36,000-word report presented after two years of study by the Frank Committee. In this and later articles, further important phases of the report will be presented.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 — Has the American economic machine really become stalled at dead center?

Has the United States, having conquered its geographical frontiers, no new frontiers to challenge its economic initiative?

Must large-scale unemployment become a permanent and inevitable feature of American industrial life?

Must the public enterprise of the Government continue to take up the slack in the private enterprise of the people?

The 116-page report of the Republican Program Committee, headed by Dr. Glenn Frank, former President of the University of Wisconsin, may not give all the answers, but it is asking the vital questions which confront the Nation in this election year.

The Committee raises the foregoing questions, and others akin to them, in its anaylsis of what it offers as the central decision which the American people must make in the presidential campaign which lies ahead. Apart from politics and propaganda, the report of Dr. Frank's Committee focuses attention upon the basic issues and offers conclusions which are, on the field of political literature unusually vigorous and forthright.

Where the Split Comes

The report contends that the first point of departure between the New Deal and the Republican alternative is the assumption that American private economy is steadily slowing down to a static economy. This assumption is described as resting upon sound grounds:

1. That the frontier, with its free lands, is gone.
2. That the rate of population growth is slowing down.
3. That the economic plant of the Nation is built if not over-built.
4. That there are no new industries in sight of enough size to provide the basis for a new phase of prosperity.

The Republican Committee examined these factors and reached the verdict that they do not stand up under critical scrutiny. It holds:

That there are better frontiers than ever; that for more than half a century our economic frontiers have been more fruitful than our geographical frontier in providing investment opportunities for savings, jobs for workers, markets for the products of the farm and outlets for the energies and genius of the people; that the fact that the frontier, in the literal sense, was gone did not prevent amazing progress in prosperity and general well-being up to 1929.

That slower population growth does not mean stagnation; that the rate of population growth has slowed down before in periods that have been followed by striking expansion in industrial enterprise; that through all the rise and fall of the rate of population growth, an actual growth of population has taken place. That the present output will doubtless change, but there is no reason why the scale of productive enterprise should shrink until the human wants of the population are fully served.

That the Nation's industrial plant is really underbuilt; that even when operating at its highest level of population, the industrial plant was not producing enough goods and services to provide a uniformly high standard of living for 130,000,000 people; that there is extensive need for replacement and modernization; that there are more than 9,000,000 more people for whom goods and services must be produced than in 1929.

That new enterprise is in sight; that while no single great industry may be on the visible horizon at the moment, great new industries, except in the minds of their originators, are never in sight until their development is well underway; that new natural scientific and technological achievements are to be found in the fields of foods, clothing, plastics, motion pictures, agriculture, chemicals, rubber, transportation, communication, automobiles, airplanes, fuels, housing, lighting, and metals.

What Republicans Offer

From the foregoing findings, Dr. Frank and his program-drafters offer these conclusions:

Full employment can be accomplished only through the sustained expansion of the normal enterprise of the American people.

A sustained expansion of private enterprise is not only possible but inevitable if public policy does not throw too many obstacles in the way.

The imperative pre-requisite of such expansion lies in revitalizing the American combination of political liberty and private enterprise which has produced and distributed more material benefits for more people in a shorter time than any other system in history.

In this revitalizing, national leadership must direct its reforms toward removing every obstacle that has prevented the full contribution of this system to the sustained well-being of the people, whether such obstacles have been created by the public policies of government or the private policies of business.

Aides in Progressive Education

Wide World

Walter A. Anderson
Assistant Professor of Education at Northwestern University

Dr. Caroline B. Zachry
Of the Research Staff of Progressive Education Association

Frederick L. Redefer
Executive Secretary of the Progressive Education Association

Chicago's Welcome Extended to Educators

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—With its usual thoroughness Chicago has now turned itself into a vast educational laboratory with "Welcome to Teacher" printed in breezy tones on its metropolitan doormat. From Oak Park on the south to Winnetka and Glencoe up along the north shore, every school, museum, social settlement, publishing house, big store, and art center that has ideas for teachers, is throwing its doors wide open to the visitors arriving here from all parts of the United States to attend the Annual National Conference of the Progressive Educational Association in session all this week.

That school walls no longer bound education; that the teeming life of the community, the state, and the nation are more educative than books if you know how to use them—this is the conviction held by the educators and parents allied with this national and international movement, and put into practice during the convention now going on.

The conference began yesterday with a session at Chicago's famed industrial museum, the Rosenwald, where the teachers studied how to use museum materials in education. The evening was spent in the Polish quarter. Today and tomorrow conducted "school journeys" continue, including in addition to visiting schools in action, several industrial trips, a study of housing, visits to Hull House, the Maxwell Street District, radio studios, newspaper plants, textbook and map publishers.

Consultation Conferences

The theme of the conference, using community and other resources in education, is launched through discussion at the first general session Wednesday evening, the speakers being Lea D. Taylor, head resident of the Chicago Commons Settlement, E. T. McSwain of Northwestern University, and Floyd Reeves, Director of the American Youth Commission.

The major portion of the week is spent in daytime study sections or "consultation conferences" for which some 280 outstanding educators are the leaders. Subjects relating to guidance, what to do with the bright ones, democratic living in school and home, consumer problems, reaching the parents, using children's theaters, summer camps, youth hostels, what can be expected of rural schools, where music and the radio come into the school picture, and many aspects of teaching the Three R's, all have their consultation Conference groups.

Sessions for parents are sponsored jointly by the Progressive Education Association and the Association for Family Living. These stem from the question: Can the Family Meet the Needs of Children?

Advising adults to hang out "welcome" signs for youth instead of "closing the door of economic opportunity in their faces" if we are to solve the pressing youth problem in this country, Dr. Caroline B. Zachry of the research staff of the Progressive Education Association, who is to speak to the parents on youth problems at their opening session Wednesday, points out that the youth problem is really an adult problem.

Parts of Same Problem

"The process of growing up is not easy," Dr. Zachry said. "That it requires adult sympathy, understanding and guidance, has been recognized down the centuries." Among her examples she cited the elaborate initiation of primitive peoples and the apprentice system of the Middle Ages: "Common to all was one extremely important element: the welcoming of young people, by adults, into the adult world," she stated.

Asserting further that acceptance of this kind gives youth a sense of being wanted and needed, the "feeling of belongingness and of personal worth essential to the happiness of human beings," Dr. Zachry declared that youth in return for this acceptance feels an urge to contribute its best. Deprived of it, however, youth responds by undesirable symptoms, "foremost among them resentment, discouragement, and a return to dependent and bewildered ways of behaving," she said.

Dr. Zachry, who has just completed for the Progessive Education Association a three-year study of the youth problem, feels that society places great obstacles in the way of youth's urgent attempts to become an adult.

"He is faced with the information that only four out of every ten young people are likely to find jobs, and that he may find himself one of the six whom nobody wants," she said. "His efforts to establish himself as a competent person are opposed by the discouragement and sense of inadequacy which come to all people who are turned down again and again by the world around them. The widespread feeling that he will not be able to succeed on his own merits, that he will need adult 'pull' if he is to get anywhere, interferes with his attempts to free himself from dependence on his parents and build up self-reliance. Lack of self-confidence, intensified by lack of funds, limits him in meeting and establishing relationships with other young people," she maintained.

Yet youth's natural optimism and keeness of vision are needed by society, she added. Therefore for the good of society itself the energy and hope of youth must be given a chance to operate. "The practice of democracy demands flexibility, vision, resourcefulness, energy, and hope. These attributes youth has in abundance. If then they are not to atrophy, with irreparable loss both to society and the individual, democracy must give youth the opportunity to exercise them for constructive ends in a world of friendly and understanding adult guidance." It is along these lines that Dr. Zachry will speak to members of the Progressive Education Association in the opening parents' meeting.

Has Wide Membership

The Progressive Education Association, part of the international New Education Fellowship, is an organization of about 10,000 members in all sections of the United States. It began some 20 years ago in private schools, but within the last decade has spread rapidly into the public schools where it now has its greatest number of supporters.

Its aims, said Carleton Washburne, Superintendent of the Winnetka (Ill.) Public Schools and President of the Association, in an interview, "include a more personal attention to the physical health and emotional adjustment of the child, to freedom of expression and of individuality, to the acquiring of the necessary academic subjects in terms of felt need, readiness to learn, and functional application; and to the child's identifying his own interests with the well-being and progress of society."

The Association does extensive research through a number of commissions, which have received large financial grants from educational foundations and other funds totaling to date more than $1,000,000, Dr. Washburne reports. In addition to the commission studying the youth problem there are commissions on the secondary school curriculum and on human relations, the latter among its other activities having prepared cuts from commercial motion pictures for teaching human relations in the schools. The newest commission sponsored jointly by the P. E. A. and the National Education Association is studying regional and community resources and how schools may use and develop them, according to Dr. Washburne. The P. E. A. further holds regional "workshops" and study groups in all sections of the United States reaching each year 20 to 30 thousand teachers and parents, maintains a service center in New York with specialists to help communities work out their educational problems, publishes each year two monthly magazines and several books, and holds an annual national conference.

"Those active in the Association feel that there is danger in the type of schoolings that merely drills children in academic knowledge and skill," Dr. Washburne said. "They point out that prewar Germany was pre-eminent in this field, and that such a type of education did not help develop a peaceful, co-operative culture, with a respect for individual personality. In these days of industrialism and rapid social change, the full development of each child's individuality, initiative, co-operativeness, and social conscience, is held to be of paramount importance, and is the only hope of bringing up a generation fit to cope with the problems that will confront it. It is to this kind of education that the Progressive Education Association is dedicated, Dr. Washburne concluded.

Bridges Dares New Deal To Show Success

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 20 (AP)—Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, bidding for the Republican presidential nomination, challenged the Democratic Administration today "to point to any of its policies which have accomplished all or even a major portion that was promised for it."

"The American people may re-elect an administration once to give it a fair chance to make good on its promises, but they are not going to re-elect again an administration on the basis of noble motives or grandiose social objectives . . .," he said in an address last night.

Senator Bridges reviewed expenditures of the present administration which he said would total approximately $66,000,000,000 in eight years.

"More and more the American people are awakening to the fact that this spendthrift policy has, instead of bringing recovery, made it impossible.

"One can conclude only that spending for spending's sake has not only failed to solve our major problems, but has only added to them the problems of crushing debt and oppressive taxation."

He said he favored the "principle" of the reciprocal trade program but asserted that "we must face the fact that, as administered, the program has not only done far more harm than good, but it has been particularly disastrous to those whom New Dealers promised us would gain the most—the farmers.

"The alternative to the present program is not a policy of self-sufficient and selfish nationalism. It is rather a return to the principle of true reciprocity by which we receive concessions comparable to those we give, and seek to promote world trade through the exchange of goods and materials which nations need but do not have and cannot produce."

In a luncheon address Senator Bridges said the keeping out of war was the Nation's "No. 1 Problem" and termed the Americas' peace zone the "craziest" part of the Administration's foreign policy.

"Sumner Welles is going to Europe as the personal representative of President Roosevelt, just as Colonel House went to Europe as the personal representative of Woodrow Wilson only a short time before the United States went to war."

He said he believed the Republican Party "should take the position that this country, as gracefully and quickly as possible, should withdraw" from the neutrality pact, which he termed "more than dangerous" to the continued peace of the United States.

House Changes Date for Budget

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP) — The House passed and sent to the Senate Feb. 19 a bill permitting new Presidents to pass on the fiscal budget for the first year of their terms.

The measure specifies that in inauguration years when Presidents do not succeed themselves, the budget shall not be submitted until Jan. 21—the day after inauguration—or not later than Feb. 20. Under present law, budgets must be submitted Jan. 3 in all years.

Representative Usher L. Burdick (R) of North Dakota, at first objected to consideration of the measure but withdrew his objection after Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York offered this interpretation:

"This bill assures the new incoming Republican President the right to prepare his own budget."

Army Staff School Faces Big Influx

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Army announced Feb. 17 that the command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., would be opened to nearly four times as many officers as heretofore have been trained there annually for top command posts.

Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War said that beginning with the fall course, which opens Sept. 1, the number of Regular Army officer students would be increased from 225 to 400. About the same number is expected to be assigned to a second course beginning Jan. 15.

A large proportion of the Army's generals are graduates of the school. It is out-ranked only by the War College in the American military educational hierarchy.

Arkansans Trust in Schools To Help Their Economic Rise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The encouraging thing about the South today, you'll find if you browse around down here a bit, is that most folks have awakened to the need for more and better education. Wherever public leaders gather, and we are thinking in particular of the recent Southern Conference on Interstate Problems, at Nashville, Tenn., discussions inevitably wind up on this theme; that a higher economic level will be reached only by boosting up the social level, which means, of course, education. Meanwhile good examples of both the problem, and of what may be done in a small way to solve it, are found here in Arkansas.

Strangers, especially from the North, are surprised to find many Arkansas schools along about this time of year, in both city and rural areas, charging tuition. It has always been done, they are told. When public funds run out in many districts, the schools either have to close, or keep open on a tuition basis, in spite of the Constitutional guarantee of free schools. Right now several schools in the large towns and a score or more in country districts have closed or are admitting pupils only on the payment of tuition. This means, of course, that many hundreds of pupils simply can't go to school. It would be the same anywhere if public schools started charging such frees.

Consolidation

That, anyway, is the problem. The solution? One immediate remedy, according to T. H. Alford, Commissioner of Education—and he is joined in this by Gov. Carl Bailey—is to consolidate schools, reduce the number, cut the total costs, and improve the quality. There is at work now, in fact, an Advisory Committee on Education, appointed by Governor Bailey, to work in co-operation with the State Department of Education, in making a survey of the situation.

The committee has discovered that the State has 3,009 separate school districts, the size ranging from less than two square miles to more than 100 square miles. Governor Bailey thinks the number of districts might very well be cut to not more than 300, but preferably 75, corresponding roughly to the State's 75 counties. The funds would be pooled, thereby giving all children of school age at least eight or nine months of free education each year.

Several districts have already moved in this direction, but outstanding examples are in richer areas, where actually the need for relief isn't as great as in the poorer districts.

A remedy applied before, and still in force, though less effectively, is the equalization fund, whereby the State supplies cash to poorer school districts. The amounts available have been steadily dwindling in recent years though. During the 1938-39 season, the fund distributed aid at the rate of $22 per pupil in attendance, and $13 for students transported more than two miles to school. In 1938-39 it was $18 and $12, respectively, while this year it had dropped to $17 and $11.

The cause of the drop was a drop in revenue from the three sources allotted for the purpose, the cigarette stamp tax, State income tax, and the land sales fund.

Farm Methods

Some observers point out that ability to provide adequate education is thus primarily a matter of how much money is available from taxation; and that better education will follow economic improvement, rather than the reverse.

"The economic pump must be primed," they say; "then we'll have funds to give more education, out of which will come the makings of higher economic and social levels."

But there are ways to apply education so as to supply this primer, education of the farmers in the virtues of diversification, soil conservation, improved methods, and such. Arkansas, through county agents, boys' clubs, and many local independent groups and newspapers, is doing much in this line. The fruits are very apparent, in fact, to one riding across the State. In districts where such programs have been active you will see farms, even those of sharecroppers, with a cow, maybe a hog or two, and some chickens. They'll have maybe a small garden plot of vegetables. Elsewhere is seen nothing but cotton fields and shacks.

Where diversification has taken hold, the farmers find that with cotton prices down and little market for it they can still get through the year without going on relief, and with maybe a little cash. The tax collector finds it easier to keep his books up, and as a result there more money is available for public schools.

Rumanians in Britain Ordered to Register

LONDON (AP)—The Rumanian Legation on Feb. 20 ordered all Rumanians of the military class of 1941—those who become 21 in that year—now in Great Britain to register immediately with the military attaché.

Rare Book on Washington Added To University of Georgia Shelves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—A copy of the 1806 edition of Mason Locke Weems' "The Life of Washington the Great" has been found in the University of Georgia library, Duncan Burnet, librarian announced. Only one copy of this edition was known until this discovery at the University of Georgia. This first known copy is in the New York Public Library.

Parson Weems was an itinerant preacher, book agent, and writer, and is popularly known as the man who invented the story of George Washington and the cherry tree. The first existent account of the hatchet story appears in this edition of his book. This is the fifth and rarest edition, and was published in Augusta, Georgia.

W. W. DeRenne, archivist, found the rare edition among some old pamphlets in the Moore collection, from Thomasville, Ga., which was recently acquired by the University.

Parson Weems had written a small cheap, biography of Washington. In 1806, he found that sales were poor, so he issued a new edition with a number of anecdotes that he had collected over a number of years. The hatchet story was one of his personal experiences. In reality, Weems was punished, though he told his father the truth.

Weems wished to portray Washington as a model for the youth of America. The title page of this edition reads, "The Life of Washington the Great. Enriched with a number of curious anecdotes perfectly in character, and equally honorable to himself, and exemplary to his countrymen." Weems had a home in Dumfries, Va., but traveled widely in the South. Even though his stories of Washington are false, he receives credit for a great portion of the popular conception of Washington that exists today. His book went into almost 70 editions.

Inventors Called 'Modern Pioneers' At Patent Anniversary Celebration

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 20 (AP)—More than a score of leading inventors and research workers of this area were honored last night at a "modern pioneers" banquet in connection with the Baltimore celebration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the United States patent system.

The dinner was sponsored by the Maryland Academy of Sciences and the National Association of Manufacturers. Modern pioneer awards denoting outstanding achievement in the fields of invention and technical research were given honor guests.

"Despite all the magnificent achievement of the last century and a half," declared Charles R. Hook of Middleton, Ohio, President of the American Rolling Mill Company, ". . . we are no more than on the threshold of a new age of marvels."

He said the founding of the American patent system in 1790 ranked in importance in the history of civilization "with the signing of Magna Charta and the Declaration of American Independence."

Otto S. Schairer, Vice-President in charge of the Radio Corporation of America's patent department, said present-day inventors and natural scientists were too little known.

"In relative obscurity, and in modesty, they have played great roles in the development of our Nation and its resources. They have elevated our standards of living above those of other nations, and have increased the employment and wealth of our people."

Inventors and natural scientists honored included: James Edson Myer, research engineer; R. C. Roark, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine; Frederick H. Untiedt, inventor; Dr. F. G. Cottrell, technical research, all of Washington.

James P. Grey, Jr., inventor, Hendersonville, N. C.; William B. Hodge, inventor, Charlotte, N. C.; Leon A. Graybill, inventor, Gastonia, N. C.; Thaddeus Stowe Grimes, engineer, and Russell B. Newton, inventor, Columbus, Ga.; Eugene C. Gwaltney, technical research, Biddeford, Maine, and Gustave Fast, inventor, Annapolis, Md.

Governor of California Would 'Draft Roosevelt'

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP) — Gov. Culbert L. Olson of California indorsed President Roosevelt for a third term Feb. 17 in an address prepared for the Oregon Commonwealth Federation, a self-styled "liberal" organization.

Declaring both domestic and foreign conditions warranted a disregard of the two-term tradition, Governor Olson said there "would seem to be a demand to draft Roosevelt" for a third term.

Vice-President Garner announced at Washington Feb. 16 that he would enter the Democratic primaries in California for President.

Governor Olson listed publicly-owned power and water projects among the greatest achievements of the New Deal in its fight to overcome the depression.

A Library on Fish

The United States Bureau of Fisheries has what is probably the most complete library on world fisheries in America.

Compton Sees Boon

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 20 (AP) —Technological progress is a boon to employment, Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, believes. He spoke at a dinner Feb. 19 celebrating the 150th anniversary of the United States patent system. More than 1,000 persons were present.

Dr. Compton declared that despite "increased efficiency in production, the percentage of our population which was gainfully employed increased 25 per cent" between 1870 and 1930, "the era of great technological progress."

He also asserted that President Roosevelt, in his recent message to Congress, disclosed "profound lack of understanding and appreciation" of technological progress.

At the dinner, one of 15 arranged for this month under auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers, 37 "modern pioneers" from New York State were introduced.

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U. S. Red Tape Bars Many From Finland

WASHINGTON (AP)—Thousands of Americans have offered to fight for the Finns, officials at the Finnish Legation said here, but the volunteers are finding it difficult to satisfy their urge.

In contrast with Great Britain, which has officially let down the bars against the enlistment of British subjects, the United States is keeping intact barriers which relatively few American volunteers have been able to surmount.

Those mentioned in Helsingfors as already under arms are mostly Finns who returned from this country on their own initiative at the start of the Russian invasion, officials believe.

Few Get Abroad

Largely because of State Department vigilance in behalf of neutrality since the start of the European war, actual American citizens who have been able to join the Finnish armed forces thus far are believed far too few to form an independent unit such as the Abraham Lincoln brigade of the Spanish Civil War.

Though it is not illegal for an American citizen under some circumstances to fight for another country, he may not legally enlist or be recruited on American soil.

The Finnish Legation has replied, "No, thanks," to thousands who have offered to fight, Colonel Per Zilliacus, Military Aattaché, said.

Inquirers are told they must get to Finland to enlist, and the State Department will not issue a passport for that officially designated dangerous area unless a citizen gives convincing evidence of having "important and urgent" business there. Fighting does not fall into that classification under present circumstances.

Those who have managed to go despite all this are believed to have crossed the border into Canada, where there is presumably greater leniency in view of Britain's open aid to Finland, or without passports they have boarded ships bound for Scandinavian ports.

Experts May Find Way

It is whispered in the Capital that, regardless of laws, the way may be smoothed by friends of Finland for especially desirable volunteers. An experienced airplane pilot, for instance, may by diligent inquiry find the "right people" in Washington.

President Roosevelt noted recently that an American need not forfeit his citizenship by fighting under a foreign flag, provided he does not take a formal oath of allegiance. Colonel Zilliacus said he understood Americans enlisting with the Finns were not required to renounce their citizenship.

Further, even if they have no passports, volunteers may return to the United States provided they have proof of their citizenship. Thus, enlisting is primarily a matter of reaching Finland, which is far more difficult than getting to Spain two years ago, when volunteers merely obtained passports good for travel to France and from France crossed the border.

Volunteers were leaving Britain for Finland even before bars were officially lifted. The Finnish Legation in London said that applicants had been registered but that they traveled to Finland "on their own responsibility."

Netherlands Prepares Its Defenses

Second 'Mannerheim Line' links water defenses with strong military positions.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Feb. 20—Working day and night for three months in strictest secrecy—with an aerial guard of pursuit planes continually on patrol overhead to maintain security from prying eyes—Army engineers of the Netherlands have now completed a powerful 200-mile fortified defense line, comprising some 5,000 blockhouses, casements, pill-boxes, and concrete machine-gun posts.

Adding to the natural defense lines of big rivers and famous flood-works of water lines, as well as existing fortifications, the Netherlandic Army chiefs have built a "Mannerheim Line" of which they are justifiably proud. Adopting, as the Finns have done, methods best calculated to delay the attack of a modern army, the Netherlandic engineers have planned their defenses so that the advance of a mechanized army would be forced into several narrow openings, each of which would be covered by crossfire from the Belgian and German frontiers.

Military Camouflage

This new defense line is a fine specimen of the military art of camouflage. The land is dotted with ferro-concrete blockhouses, which have been rendered "invisible" by being disguised as tar-papered toolsheds, hen coops, barns, and farmhouses.

The connecting roads can be closed at any moment by steel barriers and there are plenty of open canals at strategical points, together with barbed wire entanglements, trenches, and dug-outs.

In addition to these devices there are land mines, which have been used profusely.

In the brisk winter air the chaser planes now patrol continually to keep out "lost" German airplanes, which some time ago kept straying over the Netherlands on flights which did not seem devoid of a certain photographic interest. Since a German plane was shot down in Limburg Province, and regular daily air patrols have been instituted, pilots have ceased to lose themselves around here.

The Netherlands' defenses look harmless enough. For instance, there is a small town in Limburg in a key position which at first sight makes a peaceful rural picture. But every house is a fortress, every shed a machine-gun post. From small windows with friendly flower pots in window sills barrels of anti-tank guns can be seen if one looks closely enough.

It is through such towns that aggressor would have pass, because the country around has been rendered almost impenetrable by canals, marshes, swamps, land mines and other obstacles. In Limburg there are two bridges across the Meuse that can be blown up in 10 seconds by pressing button. Thus the River Meuse has become an extremely strong defense line, dotted with artillery posts, fortresses and lined with barbed wire entanglements, all adjusted to the natural defense line of swamps and moors.

In the so-called Peel line, passing through a wooded region with fields of heather and swamps, northeast of Brabant and Limburg, there are anti-tank canals 25 feet wide. In the wooded countryside are other tank traps hidden under innocent-looking little fir trees. This Peel Line is connected with the inundation line of the Meuse and the Rhine, which starts in a small town where 300-year-old city walls are used as the center of modern fortifications.

The first water line is the so-called Grebbe Line, which runs down from the Zuider Zee to the Peel Line with minimum width of six miles over a distance of about 100 miles. After the Grebbe Line comes the Holland Line, the old water line, then finally comes Amsterdam Line, protecting the capital.

It is stressed that the value of the three water lines is not in the least decreased by frost. An attack on ice is believed to be an impossibility because motorsaws on sledges can cut channels in ice. If the ice be too thick to be thus cut, it is blown up with dynamite. One press of a button and in less than one second dynamite springs an antitank canal six to eight yards wide over a distance of 500 yards.

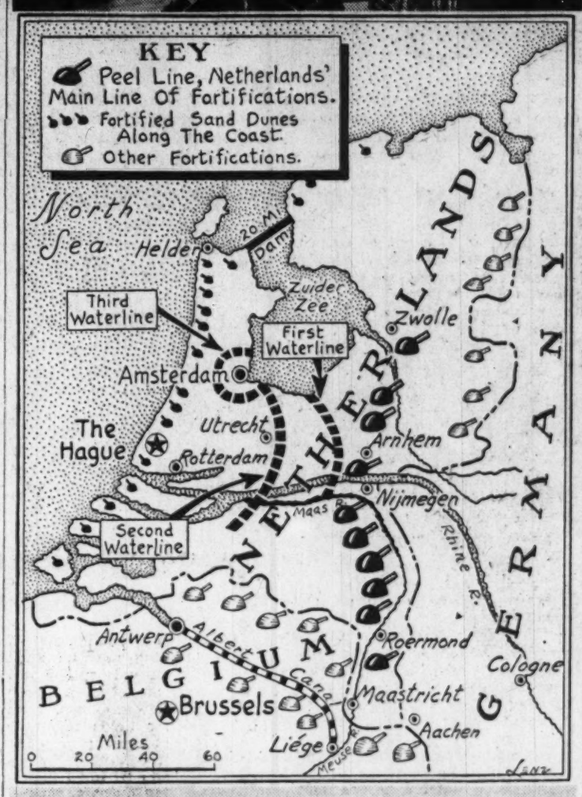
The water in water lines can be regulated by an intricate system of locks, sluices, canals, and dikes. There are hundreds of water basins continually fed by rivers and canals having different levels and by using them, the water level of the inundations may be changed overnight. The dikes in this water regulation system used to be eight yards wide, but vast excavation works have been carried out to enlarge these dams to 20 yards and more, and thus to diminish the risk of gaps being shot in them by gunfire.

Behind the water lines the fields bristle with defense lines, one after another.

The Amsterdam line is a ring of steel and concrete, consisting of numerous lines of defense connected with an inundation scheme.

Along the North Sea the coast is lined with a wide strip of sand dunes several miles wide on which have been placed fortresses and artillery of all descriptions, especially antiaircraft guns. These form a defense against possible attack from the west. The landing of troops is said to be practically impossible, ten inch guns being able to keep warships at a distance.

In this way the Netherlands has organized its defenses so as to demonstrate a strong determination to defend its independence and neutrality against any violation from whatsoever side it might come.



Wide World; By a Staff Artist

The First Line of Defense

Above: A view of a section of the Netherlands which is kept constantly flooded. Center: Map shows the defense lines and water lines. Below: Netherlanders take provisions across the ice.

Netherlands Bases Defense On Quick Flooding of Land

By a Military Expert

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The defense of the Netherlands is governed by the fact that the country is a very flat surface one-fourth of which is below sea level, and protected from inundation by more than 1,500 miles of dikes. Water levels are complicated and the system of operation is known only to specialists. There are selected staffs assigned to cover the fortified lines, especially for those covering the fortified seaport of Helder.

If invaded, the Netherlands' military plans contemplate an offensive-defensive, taking advantage of all water obstacles. This means they probably would offer initial resistance along the Maas River, and then gradually retire to prepared lines, before many of which the waters would come up from the dikes and materially impede the progress of the enemy.

The Polish error of trying to hold a cordon defense along its entire frontier will not be made by the Netherlands. The delaying will be done by picked troops—co-ordinated as to their actions. When pressed back, they will retire to lines in rear upon which troops are strategically located.

The three major lines along which the Netherlands might fall back are:

1. The line Zwolle-Arnhem-Roermond-Maastricht.
2. South of Utrecht.
3. South of Breda.

All of these are behind water obstacles.

Several Routes In

There are several routes of invasion into the Netherlands, but the three that would best serve the Germans in a drive through the Netherlands into Belgium and thus against the British or the French left flank are:

1. The route Aachen-Maastricht-Brussels.
2. The route Düsseldorf-Roermond-Antwerp.
3. The route Wesel-Telberg-Breda-Antwerp.

Even if such a move was not made as a flanking operation against the Western Front, it would give Germany air and submarine bases on the littoral of the Netherlands and consequently much closer to Britain.

The western third of the Netherlands could be flooded to a depth of two feet or more, and all strategic roads could thus be submerged. Any German moves through that area would have to be very rapid to prevent such flooding, and would be subjected to resistance by the Netherlands as well as attacks from the British Air Force and from the Navy.

German strategists claim that fast motorized units could reach the coast before the Netherlands could completely inundate the vast areas necessary to cover such a maneuver. This is problematical.

What is more to be considered is whether or not the Netherlands would feel itself justified in opening the dikes and bringing ruin, at least for a generation, to an area covering the industrial and maratime centers of the Nation.

Inundation Doubtful

Perhaps there might be some half-hearted moves to open some of the dikes, but it does not appear probable that a complete inundation would be made. If invaded, the Netherlands will use all means at her disposal, short of complete inundation, and will then bow to the inevitable. If Germany avoided the portion of the Netherlands that could be completely inundated, and moved through the so-called Limberg appendix it would turn the Liége defenses and would be faced with no other serious obstacle in Belgium except the Albert Canal, running across the country from the Meuse to the Scheldt. This canal has been fortified and presents a serious obstacle.

It may rightfully be said that whenever a stream, river, lake, swamp, or marsh, slows up the advance of an enemy, and presents such an obstacle that troops and transports cannot cross except by bridges or circuitous routes, the defense always will include such an obstacle in its plan of operation.

Finns Recruiting 500 Britons Daily; Sweden Asked to Increase Its Help

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 20—While British youth is enrolling at the rate of 500 a day to aid little Finland against Russia, it should be remembered that there has been no appeal whatever to the British people to fight another country's battles. There has only been a bare announcement, couched in the pecular legal phraseology of a royal decree.

"Now know ye that We, by these presents, under our royal sign manual, are graciously pleased to grant Our royal license unto any of Our subjects, being within our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, to accept, or agree to accept, any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of the State of Finland."

5,000 Waiting Training

At present more than 5,000 would-be British volunteers are marking time while arrangements are completed for their training in Finland and incorporation in an international force.

One youth at the enlistment center was quite put out by the prospect of a delay of at least one week before the interview which would follow close upon the scrutiny of his application form and references. He was so certain that his services were indispensable that he had forthwith packed his grip and arrived at the office fully prepared for instant departure for the front.

It was difficult to realize in the barely furnished room before a merrily blazing coal fire, that here was assembling from all walks of British civilian life a fighting force inspired primarily by a desire to aid humanity against oppression.

Many Women Volunteer

Outside in a quiet London square, tucked away behind the Houses of Parliament, a solitary veteran special constable is answering inquiry after inquiry, directing a ceaseless stream of would-be volunteers to the peaceful-looking house taken over by the Finnish Legation as an enrollment office.

"It's amazing," he said, "the different types of people who have come along, among them enormous numbers of women—and a good class of people too, most of them."

I noticed many fashionably dressed women among the applicants, seeking to become nurses or ambulance drivers, and among the men over present immediate military conscription age for the British forces are represented business people, clerks, professional workers, university men, manual laborers and unemployed—all sorts and conditions of men.

One kell-known London character, who I am told, presented himself the other day, is John Stewart, a pavement artist whose works on the sidewalk have attracted much admiration from passersby.

Art of another type is represented by Miss K. Lowenadler, a distinguished sculptress.

Thorough Questioning

Prospective volunteers have to fill in a searching questionnaire which asks them among other things whether they can use skis, pilot airplanes, drive cars; whether they have dependents; whether they are prepared to make any contribution toward their expenses for equipment.

Finland's need in the matter of emergency manpower has been cited as 50,000 strong, well-armed and trained soldiers. And it is apparent that the British public, without Government assistance or financial inducement other than a nominal payment by the Finnish authorities to accepted volunteers is playing a generous part in helping to meet Finland's need.

Evacuated Viborg Like Deserted City

By the Associated Press

Helsingfors, Finland, Feb. 20

Viborg, historic Finnish city and second largest in the country, which has now come virtually into the battle line with the Russian break through at the southern end of the Mannerheim Line, had already been evacuated.

Most of the 74,000 population had been removed before the beginning of the Russian invasion Nov. 30. Last week the remaining handful departed, leaving only those persons necessary for military operations. The city now bears an entirely deserted appearance, though, according to the Finns, it is in no immediate danger.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 20 (AP) — Swedish Activists—advocates of more help for Finland—presented a resolution to Premier Per Albin Hansson today declaring that "the Finnish front must be held and helped by Swedish assistance."

With the Swedish press giving unanimous support to the declaration of King Gustaf yesterday ruling out direct military aid to Finland, the Activists continued their efforts to encuorage as much assistance as possible to the war-torn neighbor.

King Gustaf pointed out that Sweden could continue to give Finland "the not inconsiderable assistance" which it "now gets from us and greatly needs."

The Activists in their resolution today, presented through the so-called "Northern Freedom Conference," did not urge direct intervention.

Finland's Case Sweden's

It declared:

"Finland's case is ours. The Finnish front must be held and helped by Swedish assistance. Intervention from states outside the North would threaten to make our country a war theater.

"We maintain that freedom and peace are best, through giving our own help so vigorously that any other help is unnecessary."

"We appeal to Swedish youth that they fill the gaps in the Finnish Army, thus serving the North Countries' freedom and future.

"The deciding hour has come. The Swedish people expect that their Government, in unshaken confidence to peoples who love their country, will maintain Sweden's and Finland's inseparable life interests."

Political circles agreed that a political crisis had, for the time being at least, been averted. Rumors that certain Swedish military circles might force the issue are given no support.

[The chief editor of the Norwegian newspaper Tidens Tegn in Oslo reported from Stockholm that Swedish military leaders might precipitate a political crisis, perhaps leading to the abdication of King Gustaf, on the matter of direct aid to Finland.]

With Premier Hansson's statement Feb. 16 that Sweden had rejected a Finnish request for direct military aid, there was dissatisfaction in some Swedish quarters. This was regarded as abated, however, as a result of the King's message showing Sweden's great sympathy for Finland. With the statement, support for a move to give direct military aid to Finland faded.

Leaders of a group which has favored direct aid for Finland and who have been criticizing the Government gave up their fight with the explanation they could not go against the King.

"I told Finland that they should not rely on Swedish help in the form of military intervention," the King declared yesterday.

"With sorrow in my heart and upon major consideration I came to the comprehension that we in the present situation must keep this standpoint."

King Gustaf indicated he feared any direct move to aid Finland would result in Sweden's being drawn into the European conflicts."

"I am absolutely sure that if Sweden now intervened in Finland we would run the risk of being involved in war not only with Russia but also in the war between the Great Powers and I cannot take the responsibility," he said.

"In a situation of that kind it most likely would be absolutely impossible to give Finland the not inconsiderable assistance which Finland now gets from us and greatly needs and which we also for the future are ready to give with warm hands," the King added.

The King's declaration was regarded as of great significance in the Scandinavian Countries and the authoritative Copenhagen newspaper Politiken carried a streamer headline reading:

"King Gustaf Averts Political Storm by Statement in State Council."

West End of Mannerheim Line Believed Under Soviet Control

By the Associated Press

Capture by the Russians of several towns on the Gulf of Finland would indicate that the western end of the Mannerheim Line had practically given way—a setback which was partly compensated for by the defeat of the Russian 18th Division north of Lake Ladoga.

Finnish spokesman said that the new Finnish positions were "sound" despite the enforced withdrawal. The Russians meanwhile pressed on with their unrelenting attack on the Isthmus.

The Russians' new positions from west of Summa toward Muolaa presumably permitted the Russians to bring their artillery closer so that Viborg, Finland's second largest city, was subject to regular shellfire.

Until recently the city had been 20 miles from the front, and only occasionally long-range artillery shells dropped into it. It has already been evacuated.

The Russians also redoubled their air attacks on the city. Soviet planes were coming over in waves and the city was bombed several times. Sometimes up to 250 planes are over the city in a single day.

The Russian 18th Infantry Division that was isolated between Uomas and Syskyjaervi, 15 miles from the Russian frontier and 10 miles north of Lake Ladoga, and then destroyed, was from the city of Yaroslavl, northeast of Moscow.

Latest official figures on booty captured included 100 tanks, 58 guns of various types, 12 anti-tank guns, 75 motor vehicles, 23 tractors, 44 field kitchens, and more than 60 machine-guns.

New Line Concealed

Censorship prevented a description of the new line of resistance to which the Finns have withdrawn on the Karelian Isthmus. A high informant said that the line stretched from a point somewhere west of the village of Summa toward Lake Muolaa, but no further definition was possible.

The Russian push on the Isthmus front appeared to have shifted from the Summa sector at the west end of the Mannerheim Line, where the Red Army has made its greatest gains, to Taipale on the eastern flank.

The Russian Air Force continued to sweep across Finland in widespread bombing raids.

The High Command said that 20 Russian bombers had been shot down during air raids.

For the sixth successive day the nightly communiqué reported that the Finnish Air Force had been active in successfully bombing Russian troop concentrations and reserve areas.

There were reliable indications that arrival of new aircraft from abroad had spurred the Finnish aerial offensive.

Meanwhile, confidence in the eventual collapse of the Mannerheim Line and of the Helsingfors Government was voiced in private and public discussion in Soviet Russia today.

It was expected that the twenty-second anniversary of the Red Army Feb. 23 would witness announcement of a complete breakthrough of the Mannerheim Line.

Swedish Denial Cited

A dispatch of Tass, official Russian news agency, from Stockholm, said the Helsingfors Government was doomed when the Swedish Government turned down a Finnish request for direct military aid.

The dispatch declared the British-French Allies were attempting to blackmail Sweden into giving Finland direct military aid by holding up to the Swedish Government the prospect of a Helsingfors-Moscow agreement which would jeopardize the position of Sweden.

Russians as well as foreign observers, however, believed that an agreement with the Helsingfors Government impossible, since Moscow already has recognized Otto Kuusinen, head of the Finnish "Peoples" Government. The Soviet press habitually speaks of Kuusinen as the head of the only Government representing the Finnish people.

On the Finnish home front the General Mannerheim League for Child Welfare has appealed for foreign help to raise approximately $250,000 to buy seed so that Finland's women and children can carry on the spring planting.

"Finland's men are on the front," the appeal said, so their families must do the farming and maintain the nation's food supplies.

The League hopes to enroll 100,000 youngsters between the ages of 9 and 17 for farm tasks.

$20,000,000 Sought In Defense Budget

By the Associated Press

Amsterdam, Feb. 20

The Netherlands Government asked Parliament yesterday to approve expenditures of 39,000,000 guilders (about $20,000,000) for strengthening the Nation's defenses.

About 30,000,000 guilders of this sum already has been used.

The expenditures include 24,000,000 guilders for anti-aircraft batteries; 13,000,000 for new planes, and the remainder for improving the cruiser Sumatra and building a new minesweeper.

Italians Ready

PARIS (AP)—Ten thousand Italian residents of France belonging to the Garibaldian Society were reported Feb. 19 to be preparing to leave for active duty with Finnish forces fighting against invading Soviet Russian troops.

They will be commanded by Camillo Marabini, President of the Garibaldian survivors who fought in the Argonne during the World War. Signor Marabini said his group had offered its services to France but now had decided to go to the aid of Finland.

He added that a world-wide appeal for recruits among Italians was being made to prevent "a free and proud but weak people from being destroyed by an adversary 40 times stronger."

Germany Drops Plan to Make Poland Another Protectorate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — Much-discussed and publicized German plans for establishing a semi-independent nucleus Polish state—Congress Poland with Warsaw as its Capitol—have melted into the realm of fancy and can now be virtually dismissed for whatever period of time the Nazi Government rules from Berlin.

Lip service is still being paid to the concept in some quarters in Berlin. Foreigners having dealings with the Foreign Office involving relief activities in Poland find the discussions still being conducted on the assumption that there will be some form of protectorate status roughly similar to that which in theory exists in Bohemia and Moravia. But when it comes down to actual fact they find that all of Poland under German control is being administered by Gestapo (secret police) and storm troop agents as a conquered province of Germany.

From known fact it can be deduced with certainty that the plan for a small Polish dependent state was part of the general concept of achieving a settlement with the Western powers after conclusion of the Polish war.

Semiautonomous governments in both Poland and Bohemia-Moravia were to have been the basis on which the Hitler regime expected that England and France would accept the fait accompli and make a quick peace with Germany.

Abandonment of the plan so far as Poland is concerned can be dated roughly from the time when Berlin was forced to realize that the Allies would not consider making peace on such terms.

The situation is complicated by conflict of opinion within the Government here. There are individuals in the Foreign Office who still favor a Polish state and who still proceed on the assumption that it is the established line of policy as laid down by the Führer. But from authoritative reports emanating from Poland it is clear that within Poland the Gestapo and the Storm Troops acting under authority of Police Chief Heinrich Himmler have secured effective control over Polish affairs and Government and that anything else is of a shadow character.

Tillers on Move

BERLIN, Feb. 20 (AP)—Scores of thousands of farm hands are being brought to various parts of Germany from German-occupied Poland to till German soil, it was announced yesterday.

Five thousand agricultural laborers are being brought from Warsaw each day. Before many weeks elapsé the Krakow area alone is expected to supply 120,000 Polish farm hands.

The announcement said that ten trains, each carrying about 500 farm hands, have been leaving Warsaw each day since Feb. 15, and that they will continue departing on this scale through March 2.

As Field Marshal Hermann Göring, head of Germany's four-year economic plan, pointed out in a radio address Feb. 15, Germany needs every farm hand possible to get the maximum production out of German soil, and hence the Polish labor is most welcome.

The Poles are headed for Silesia, Pomerania, Mecklenburg, Saxony, Bavaria, the Rhineland, Austria, East Prussia, Thuringia, and the Harz Mountains.

It was announced also that between 30,000 and 40,000 White Russians and Ukrainians will be transferred before the end of February to the Russian-occupied sections of Poland from the Polish territory occupied by Germany and known as the "Governor-General's Area."

On the other hand, 60,000 Poles now living in Polish territory occupied by the Russians will be moved to the "Governor-General's Area" that part not annexed by Germany. These are Poles who fled to the Russian side during the German campaign and are said to desire now to return home.

About 130,000 Germans already have been received into Germany from these regions.

Paris Raid Nets Ring Of Alleged Plotters

PARIS (AP) — Police reported Feb. 19 they had broken up a ring of alleged Trotskyist plotters attempting to foment disobedience in the Army with the arrest of 16 persons, seven of them women.

Authorities said that a quantity of material seized in a raid on the ring's secret meeting place included copies of orders emanating abroad to stir up revolutionary activity.

Charles Margne, described as a member of the Central Committee of the former French Trotskyist Party, was among those arrested. Three were employees of the French national postal, telegraph, and telephone service and several of the women were stenographers. All were turned over to military authorities for trial.

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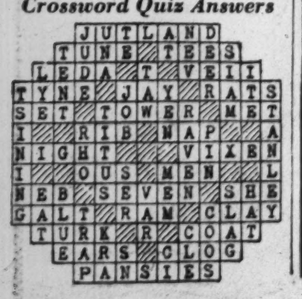

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U. S. Ships at Gibraltar Win Speedier Clearance

GIBRALTAR, Feb. 20 (AP)—British Naval authorities announced last night that speeded arrangements by contraband control officers were enabling United States vessels to pass through the Strait with the least possible delay.

[Secretary of State Hull last month protested to Britain against "discriminatory" treatment of United States shipping in the Mediterranean.]

They cited the following results during the period Feb. 10-17 for United States vessels entering for examination:

West Chatala, six hours in harbor; Manhattan, seven; Exermont, 17; Excalibur, six; and Washington, four and one-half.

They said the Exermont arrived late at night and hence was delayed.

During the same period, authorities said, five other United States ships passed the Strait without being diverted to the harbor, since their cargoes had clearance certificates.

Italy Affected

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Ronald Cross, Minister of Economic Warfare, told the House of Commons today that 16 Italian vessels which loaded German coal at Rotterdam were "liable to search for enemy exports."

He acknowledged that Italian ships have not been hindered from taking German coal to Italy since the British blockade was imposed but said a period of grace allowed for "the Italians to obtain their coal supplies elsewhere . . . is drawing to conclusion."

Mr. Cross declined to answer a question whether the recent British-French-Belgian trade agreement authorized Belgium to maintain re-exports to Germany at the prewar level.

Losses Set Record

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP)—British authorities asserted today that last week's British and neutral shipping losses were the heaviest of the war, but said that four German submarines "were definitely sunk" and two others were believed destroyed by the British Navy or Air Force.

It was also announced that 160 neutral ships were given British convoy protection during the past week, and that only 19 ships had been lost out of 8,969 convoyed since war started.

The successful attacks on the six U-boats were said to have occurred within a space of six days last week, which British Naval sources said was marked by the return of the torpedo to first place as a weapon of destruction.

[Previously the British had announced the sinking of four German submarines during this same period. Today's announcement would add two more U-boats believed destroyed.]

86,077 Tons Lost

The Admiralty listed five British and 15 neutral ships as lost during the week ending Feb. 18, with a total of 86,077 tons, surpassing the previous high mark of 78,193 tons set in the second week of the war.

British sources yesterday recorded neutral and British merchant losses as 1,061,524 tons and 297 ships. Despite the admitted magnitude of new losses, his figure was only slightly higher than British estimates of Feb. 8, which had listed 274 Allied and neutral ships sunk, with an aggregate tonnage of 925,044.

Allied merchant shipping losses were by British sources at 672,516 tons, a total of 165 vessels, from the beginning of the war to Feb. 16. Neutral losses were listed at 389,008 tons, comprising 132 ships.

Germany's losses were listed as 22 ships scuttled, a total of 141,472 tons; sunk by British action, 3, total 14,037 tons; sunk by other means, presumably in wrecks, 5, total 17,087 tons; and captured, 23, total 94,224 tons.

Naval Losses Totaled

British naval losses reached a new high peak of 108,800 tons, with 2,271 factalities and 604 persons missing, following the torpedoing and sinking of the British destroyer Daring, announced yesterday.

The Admiralty's figures today said that the five British ships sunk last week totaled 39,276 tons, and the 15 neutrals 46,801 tons.

The British Naval source said that "probably" 13 of the 15 neutral vessels were sunk by submarines without warning.

Trawler Captured

The Admiralty also disclosed the capture of the German trawler Herrlichkeit, 268 tons, by a British warship, which brought her into a British port.

Meanwhile the Greek steamer Elli, 1,114 tons was reported Feb. 19 torpedoed 60 miles off Cape Finisterre while en route from Britain to Greece. The crew of 26 was saved.

British sources disclosed today that 42 survivors from a British tanker reported cut in two by a torpedo were landed in a Scottish port Feb. 18.

The men navigated the stern half of the ship, the 8,022-ton Imperial Transport, for three days before being picked up by a tug. Two of the crew drowned.

Blackout Pierced

© Fox

Guide for Pedestrians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KEIGHLEY, England — Coronation illuminations, used for the civic celebrations of 1937, have been brought out of storage in this Yorkshire mill town, for experimental war service in the nightly blackout.

Fifteen-watt lamps have been tried out inside transparent "kerbstones" to guide pedestrians at busy street junctions. Such "kerbs" are hollow concrete boxes with slits in the front through which light penetrates.

Private Funds Sent to Finns May Be Designated for Arms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—With Finland again appealing to the world, and especially to the British, for military aid, Herbert Hoover, head of the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc., with headquarters at 420 Lexington Avenue, announced today that his organization would transmit free of cost to Finland any money any donor might wish to make for any purpose, including armament purchases, the Helsingfors Government might care to apply it.

Mr. Hoover said these contributions would be received by a "remittance division" he set up in his organization yesterday. Its purpose will be to transmit to recognized private groups in Finland or to the Finnish Government itself any and all contributions made by private individuals or groups who would designate the purpose for which the money was to be spent. This obviously includes food, clothing, hospital supplies, and any other needs the Finns may have.

An ambulance for the Finnish Army, bought by subscriptions from Jewish war veterans, was presented to the Finnish Consul General today.

Mr. Hoover said the "remittance division" was established to "clarify the relief situation," which now has 12 different organizations soliciting funds for Finnish needs. Moreover, he added, it will provide a single medium by which all moneys may be transmitted to Finland at the smallest possible expense.

The Finnish Relief Fund, Inc., will, Mr. Hoover continued, hold steadfastly to the purpose he announced when it was formed last December. This is the solocitation and transmission of funds to the Cajander Committee in Helsingfors for civilian aid.

Administrative Cost Defrayed

The enlargement of the scope of the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc. will work no hardship on the Fund itself, since the cost of expansion will, like that of the fund, be paid for by certain persons who are defraying the whole cost of the Fund's operations. Thus every dollar contributed to the Fund goes to the direct relief of the Finns, and every dollar contributed for special purposes to the Finnish Government or to authorized groups in Finland will reach their source without the deduction of a single cent.

Mr. Hoover said the fund had now collected about $1,900,000."

Fund Has Twofold Service

There is, therefore, a treble service from this fund. First, it contributes to the direct aid of the civilian population. Second, it relieves the Finnish Government of part of the burden of the civil population, and thus allows it to concentrate that much of their resources on the front. And, third, it adds to the dollar exchange of the Finnish Government, which can be used by that Government for purchases in the United States of any kind.

"Many appeals are being made from Finland for aid in particular directions and there is a desire of many of our countrymen to respond. In consequence, there is a great multitude of applications to this Fund from persons who wish to specify the purpose to which their contributions should be placed. New organizations to serve every one of these different ends would obviously involve overhead and overlap.

"With a view to as far as practicable meeting these wishes, to simplify organization and to co-operate with other movements, we have established in the Finnish Relief Fund, a 'remittance division.' That is, in addition to our own purpose to recruit charity funds for general emergency purposes of the civil population, we will transmit special donations to any of the public institutions in Finland without cost to the donors."

After announcing the enlargement of the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc., Mr. Hoover stressed that the organization was formed "to help Finland in all emergencies that can be compassed by public charity." While the "immediate emergency" is destitution and the care of refugees arising from the evacuation of several hundred thousand civilians, mostly women and children, from towns and the fighting areas, "new emergencies constantly arise," he said.

"The Finnish Relief Fund operation has a further effect beyond direct aid to the civilian population," he continued. "During this acute emergency we remit cash to the Cajander Committee by paying dollars to the credit of the Finnish Government agency in New York. The Finnish Government, in turn, hands over to the Cajander Committee corresponding amounts of Finnish currency."

Swiss Ditch Digger Finds Golden Prize

AVENCHES, Switzerland (AP)—A relief worker on the payroll of the Swiss Canton of Vaud paid for the whole Canton's relief budget several times over by digging up a four-pound, pure gold bust of the Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius while digging a drainage ditch near Avenches.

Following his discovery the Canton put a whole gang of relief workers to digging in the area, the site of the old Roman City of Aventicum, but so far they've found nothing to equal the golden bust.

The bust itself, one of the finest pieces found in Switzerland, has been placed on exhibition in Bern.

French Minister To Canada Shifted

OTTAWA (CP)—Count Robert de Dampierre, French Minister to Canada, will leave Ottawa shortly to become French minister to Norway at Oslo.

Count Dampierre's appointment as Minister to Canada was made Sept. 1, 1937, when he replaced Raymond Debrugere who went to Belgrade as French Minister to Yugoslavia.

Count Dampierre received his diplomatic training in Europe and the Orient, serving in Vienna, Constantinople, Tokyo, Rome, and Belgrade.

Norway Moves to 'Try' Britain in Altmark Case

OSLO, Feb. 20 (AP)—Accusing the British Government of acting in "open conflict with principles which it has itself so often proclaimed," Norway served notice that it might put Britain on trial by taking the Altmark case before the League of Nations "or some other tribunal."

The indication was given by Foreign Minister Halvdan Koht at a special session of the Storting (Parliament).

In a long review of the case, Mr. Koht said the Altmark was a state vessel and admitted she was armed with antiaircraft guns but was within her rights to go through Norwegian waters.

Only Illegal Action

The only illegal action of the German vessel, he said, was the use of her wireless in territorial limits and this was discontinued after Norwegian authorities told the captain of the infringement.

He denied British assertions the Altmark had been searched at Bergen. The British have asserted the search was not thorough enough.

The entire Storting applauded the firm speech, in which Mr. Koht declared that "as far as possible Norway will defend her rights" but added that "Norway is a small state and cannot base her rights on power."

[The statement of Norwegian Foreign Minister Koht has been received by the German Foreign Office with great satisfaction, authorized Berlin sources said.]

World Will Judge

The Foreign Minister declared that in any case world opinion would pass judgment on Britain's action and the fact that the Altmark was armed and had radiocast illegally did not justify British disregard of Norway's rights as a neutral power.

Mr. Koht asserted that Lord Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, said there had been a "technical infringement" of the Norwegian maritime area by the British, "but that he (Halifax) was of the opinion that this was of little value compared with the fact that the Altmark had between 300 and 400 prisoners on board under conditions which were not even worthy of a dog."

"It enlarges," he continued, "that the British Government is of the opinion that it can neglect ordinary international law. . . . The Government cannot believe that the British Government . . . will acknowledge that it is in open conflict with the principles which it has itself so many times proclaimed."

Altmark May Sail

OSLO, Feb. 20 (AP)—Informed Norwegian circles indicated today the Government would permit the German prison ship Altmark to leave Norway's territorial waters whenever the Germans desire.

The British have demanded that the Altmark be interned.

Since the British boarded the German ship in territorial waters Feb. 16 and removed British prisoners, the Altmark has been grounded on rocks in Gjessingford.

Altmark Role Told

GJESSINGFJORD, Norway, Feb. 20 (AP)—While Norway, Germany, and Britain wrangled over the status of the German prison ship Altmark, the ship's captain frankly acknowledged his vessel served as a German naval auxiliary.

In eulogizing the seven German sailors killed when British sailors boarded the Altmark to remove British prisoners, Capt. Heinrich Dau declared:

"You were not of the German Navy, but you served your country bravely and venturesomely by giving that Navy auxiliary service by supplying its needs far from home."

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—Capt. Heinrich Dau of the Altmark said in a radio interview in Stavanger, Norway, that he had ordered his crew to offer no resistance to the British boarding party which freed British seamen held captive on the vessel. He declared "we had no guns aboard the Altmark."

The prisoners, he said, had "the same rations that my own men had. Their quarters had been fitted up as well as possible under the circumstances."

Movie of Rescue?

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Great Britain is so proud of the delivery of British seamen from the Altmark that the drama of Gjoessingfjord may be made into a propaganda film.

Sir Kenneth Clark, Film Publicity Director at the Ministry of Information, approached a British producer with the idea a few hours after the prisoners were landed in Scotland.

British Withhold War Cost Reports

LONDON (AP) — The British Treasury announced Feb. 20 a decision to conceal war budget estimates because it is "not in public interest to disclose through estimates the nature and extent of the war effort."

"It is neither practicable nor desirable to present to Parliament detailed estimates purporting to cover the whole cost" of Army, Navy, Air, Supply and other Departments, the Treasury statement said.

Allies Bar War Acts in Norway's Se

PARIS, Feb. 20 (AP)—The French and British navies will take "all measures" to make sure that Norwegian waters are not used for belligerent purposes, a French Government spokesman stated tonight.

The spokesman said that a stop would have to be put to "acts of war" being carried on by the German Navy in Norwegian waters.

He maintained that the German Navy was "abusing" Norwegian neutrality and has been using Norwegian waters as a base for operations in the North Sea.

Chamberlain Indorses

This statement was made shortly after British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain indorsed the British Navy's action in freeing British prisoners from the German ship Altmark in Norwegian waters Feb. 16. Mr. Chamberlain charged that Norway was negligent in not preventing German belligerent activity in its waters.

The French spokesman charged that German merchant ships are using Norwegian waters to make their way to Germany, thus avoiding the French and British blockade.

[The German liner Bremen was among the vessels believed to have steamed down the Norwegian coast to safety in Germany after having lain for some time in Murmansk, Russian Arctic port.]

"The French and British navies will take all measures to insure the maintenance of peace in Norwegian waters," he said, declining to give details as to the measures planned.

The Norwegians should have handled the Altmark as they did the American freighter City of Flint, the spokesman said, maintaining that the German prisonship should have been held and the British prisoners released to England.

French See Pressure

French reaction to King Gustaf's speech was that it showed "clearly" that pressure is being put on Sweden by Germany.

The Swedish monarch on Feb. 19 said his country could give no outright military aid to the Finns for fear of becoming involved in the war between Germany and the Allies.

The French spokesman said this revealed Germany had threatened to attack Sweden if it helped Finland since that would be "the o way in which Sweden could come embroiled in the war betw Germany and France and E land."

Such a step as aiding the Fi could not involve Sweden w the Allies since they themsel are helping Finland with war s plies, he declared.

'Wonderful Shoes' Rare in Germany

BERLIN (AP)—Americans walking German streets or frequenting German restaurants with "real" overcoats or "real" shoes are the objects of much curiosity by people who have had to accustom themselves to "ersatz" or substitute goods.

One New England manufacturer, for instance, who is spending the winter months in Berlin, describes how he took a stroll one cold winter day through a city park.

"I had put on the warmest shoes I had," he said. "They had four layer soles—first leather, then an inlay of rubber, then another strip of leather, and finally a nonskid, corrugated strip of rubber.

"I felt slightly uncomfortable, I confess, when I noticed how a man doggedly followed my steps and circled 'round and 'round the flower bed a few steps behind me.

"Finally he caught up with me. 'Excuse me, sir,' he said, politely tipping his hat, 'but would you mind telling me where you bough such a wonderful pair of shoes?' "

Zog Gets Castle So He May Far

VERSAILLES, France (AP) King Zog, exiled Albanian M arch, may move from the Chaut de la Maye to a castle at Me sur-Oise, where he can resume hobby of farming.

The King and Queen Geraldi were reported to have signed lease for the castle of the Counte de Segur, known on the Fren stage as Cecile Sorel.

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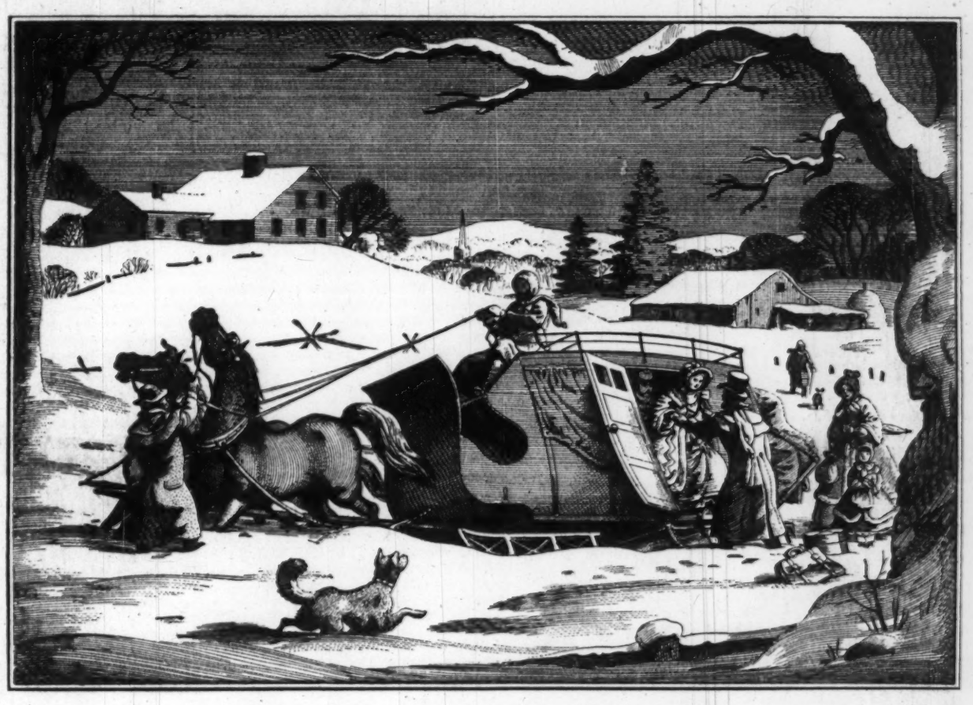
Clear highways and warm hospitality await the winter traveler in New England



WITHIN the lifetime of this bank stagecoach travel through the mountain regions of New England was suspended during the winter. The going was hard enough on the main highways as an 18th century stage driver on the Portsmouth to Boston run discovered. He found the ferries "being so frozen over" that he was obliged to make a tedious one-hundred mile detour inland, arriving ultimately via Cambridge.

Today more than twelve thousand miles of New England highway are kept plowed out. More than five hundred resort hotels and inns remain open to welcome the winter traveler.

Quite apart from the thousands who swarm north to the ski trails each week-end, a new group of winter enthusiasts is appearing. They visit the mountain areas by car or rail where they find the snow-clad peaks and valleys unsurpassed in beauty. And at the end of the day they can anticipate a cheerful fireside, appetizing New England fare and a comfortable bed.

Sound economics underlies it all. For New England's attractions as a vacation land are no longer limited to the summer season. The recreational business of this area has now reached the total volume of $500,000,000 a year. We congratulate the far-sighted interests who are carrying out this important development for New England's future prosperity.

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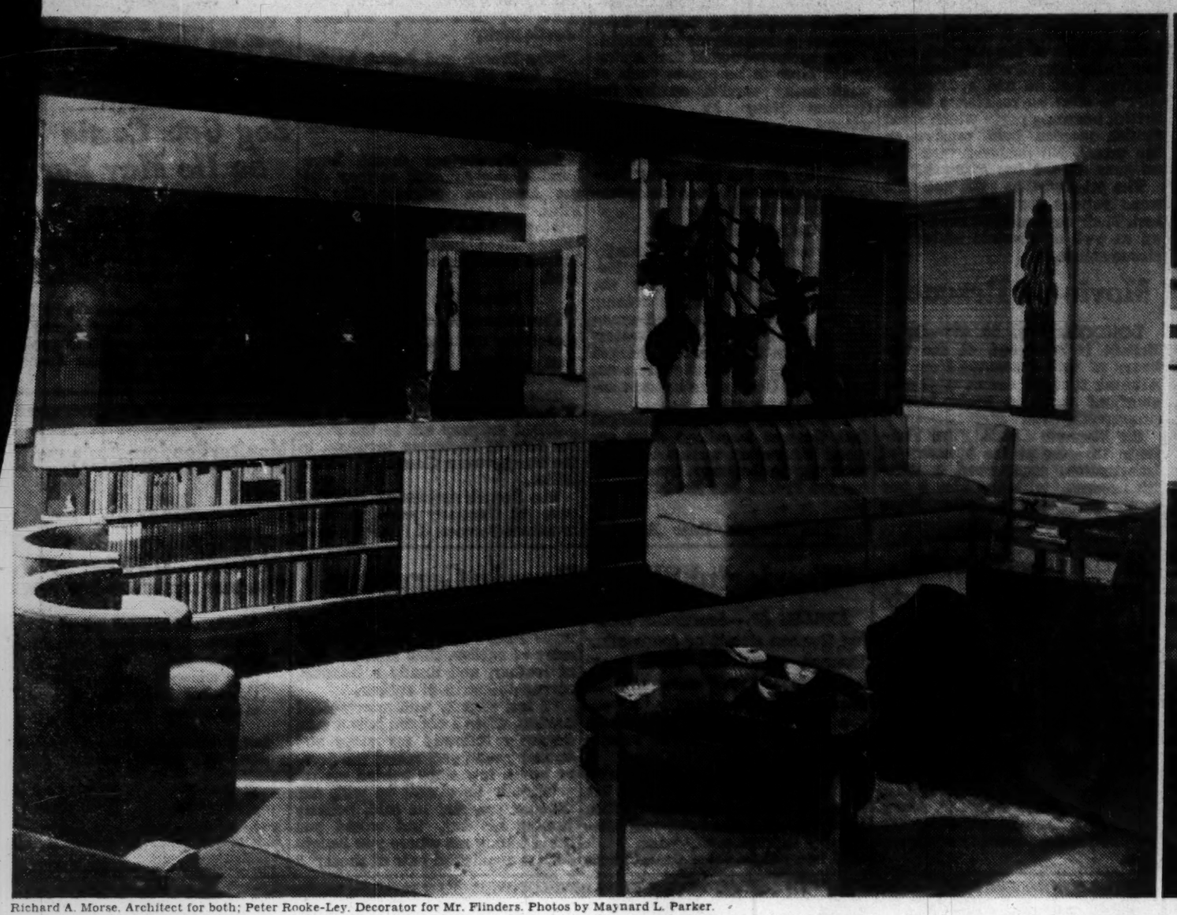
Decorative Arts, Antiques

Two Arizona Living Rooms—Philadelphia's Early Homes

Home Planning and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page



Richard A. Morse, Architect for both; Peter Rooke-Ley, Decorator for Mr. Flinders. Photos by Maynard L. Parker.

More than any other interior of a home, the living room reveals the tastes and individuality of the owner, manners of furnishing this room resulting in such contrasts as appear in the two views here. . . . Above appears this room in the four-room, year-round home of Mathew Flinders, in Arizona. Smooth plaster walls are painted soft, dark brown, except the right one in the picture which is light gray like the ceiling. The wall-brown is repeated in the all-over carpet, and the large Cambodian rug is oyster-gray. . . . Over bookcases extends a long mirror that reflects the opposite wall and one of its corner windows. The reeded panel that breaks the bookshelves conceals the fireplace during warm months. . . . This is in the home of a book-lover who is also an expert photographer, the one gray wall being for background and for projection screen. . . . In the fifteen-room winter residence of the Countess of Suffolk, above, sashless living-room windows provide for outlooks on the cactus and sands of the desert, and on mountain ranges.

Two Arizona Living Rooms of Individuality

By Katherine Morrow Ford

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The center of life in a home is its living room. This serves also as radiating center of the home within the community, since here guests are entertained. It thus may well incorporate the standards of its owner, and express them to the world beyond its walls. Because it is usually the largest room of the house and the most formal, and because it commonly sets the keynote for the entire house, its plan and its decoration require much thought and skill.

The living rooms illustrated above are in modern homes, designed in Arizona by Richard A. Morse. The first is in the spacious fifteen-room winter home of Margaret, Countess of Suffolk. The second, in the tiny four-room house designed for the late Mathew Flinders—teacher, bachelor, and scholar. Yet each is admirably conceived for the purposes which it was to serve.

Wide Windows Frame Far Views

Large glazed areas were provided in the living rooms, as well as in all others in the house for the Countess of Suffolk, so the vistas to the neighboring desert and mountain ranges might be enjoyed to full advantage. Since the house was intended primarily for winter residence, summer sun did not restrict glass areas. To achieve close relation with the desert landscape, corner windows were also utilized. Placement of the living room was calculated to command views afforded by a 190° arc, extending from the southwest to northeast.

Simplicity was emphasized in the entire house. All built-in fittings such as cabinets, book cases and window seats, are of pleasingly plain design. Trim was omitted, so far as possible, all doors being a flush slab type, with brushed-chrome lever handles. The fireplace is also unadorned.

The interior treatment—travatine floors, plaster walls painted pale sea-green and ivory, lack of ornamentation—serves as a restful background for the furniture, draperies and restrained modern floor covering.

Utterly different considerations dictated planning a house for Mathew Flinders, even though located in the same vicinity and subject to the same climate. Literature and photographs were the main preoccupations of the owner, and the living room in particular was planned around these interests. To house the large collection of books, the area around the fireplace, in addition to one end of the living room and the passage from it to the bedroom, were utilized for built-in bookshelves. Corner windows were placed at the north wall of the living room, to provide a large wall space as a suitable background for portrait work. Sufficient focal distance for the camera was also a determining factor in the space allotment of the room.

The use of the entrance hall for floor-to-ceiling bookcases, apple green in color, made of it a small room in itself, not just a transitory passage. At the same time it extended the area of the living room, while maintaining a gracious welcoming quality for arriving guests.

To avoid glare, all lighting in the living room is of the indirect type, with the exception of convenience outlets. Concealed cove lighting over all the valance-boards is reflected and diffused against the ceiling. The mantel shelf, above the fireplace and the adjoining bookcases, is covered with a translucent glass beneath which is additional cove lighting. In both living room and hall a band is installed at the bookcase tops, covering bulbs which illuminate the books below.

Walls are finished with smooth plaster, painted a soft dark brown except the north wall, which is of a light gray tone similar to the ceilings; this last provides a light background for photographic work. The sharp contrast in color tones on walls, and the large fireplace mirror, give a feeling of depth and spaciousness to the room.

A Bold, Rich Color Scheme

Brown of the walls is matched by felt carpeting, pasted to the cement floors. In the living room a contrast for the floor is achieved by a Cambodian rug in oyster-gray. Peter Rooke-Ley, the decorator, selected the furniture and drapes of a bold, severe design. These last are a hand-blocked, vigorous design of the papaya tree, in purple eggplant and soft brown on oyster-white velvet. These three tones are subtly blended in the upholstery fabrics—eggplant velvet covers the pair of tub chairs; oyster-white chenille, the window seat in the corner; brown chenille, the lounge chairs.

More restricted use of window area in this house, as contrasted with that of the Countess of Suffolk, is accounted for by two factors: First, the provision of adequate space for photographic work; second, the desired adaptability of this house for year-round residence. High temperatures and intense sunlight in summer months made larger glazed areas inadvisable in this instance.

The architect has also shown great skill in his ingenious device to conceal the fireplace during the torrid months, when the sight of it might seem to raise the temperature. When, however, cooler weather arrives and a cozy fire is welcome, reeded doors slide inconspicuously back over the bookshelves adjacent to the fireplace.

Mr. Morse, the architect for these two unusual houses, received his architectural training at the Harvard Architectural School. He has been practicing architecture in Arizona since 1932.

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Portrait of a Colonial City

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Those who in coming years write about the early homes and public buildings of any American community, large or small, will do well to peruse in advance "Portrait of a Colonial City—Philadelphia, 1670-1838," by Harold Donaldson Eberlein and Cortlandt Van Dyke Hubbard, published by J. B. Lippincott Co., at $15.

Not that the plan of the work is novel or complex, for it is so simple as to seem inevitable; nor, that it assumes to be erudite, for the detailed stories of nearly eighty dwellings are written in lucid manner with intelligent selection of personal anecdotes, historical associations and architectural importance of each one.

The bounds of today's corporate Philadelphia do not limit the region included, for the authors assume that the influence of Philadelphia's colony extended miles beyond these limits. So the district covered includes Valley Forge and Wallingford westerly of the city; Horsham to the north; Bensalem and Bristol easterly. Well out in the country in the early 1700's these and nearer localities held numerous large estates. More than twenty of their historic houses remain, and are pictured and described in this volume, in addition to fifty or so that still stand within the city limits.

Among the State's Earliest Homes

Nearly a dozen date before the 1600's, the Ury house, on Pine Road, being probably the earliest in the whole State. Its oldest portion was built as a fort by Swedes in 1645, nearly forty years before Penn came over to develop his grant from Charles II. That defensive structure has had many changes and additions in its nearly three centuries, but enough of the original remains to lend reality to its first purpose—a blacksmith's forge and brick baking oven in the cellar, both used by near-by settlers, for whom the masonry walls were also protection from enemies.

Most of the early settlers' dwellings were of stone or brick, one of the state's oldest in brick being Bellaire. This, in League Island Park, was built about 1670, and is now owned by the city.

Special distinction surrounds those homes that have remained in the same family from the first owner's time. This fact seems evidence of firm establishment, continued contentment and thrifty prosperity, and nowhere are those characteristics more likely to be found than among Quakers, whose homes are in majority in these pages.

John Roberts was a Welshman of this sect, who built in 1683 the gray stone home Pencoyd, of two stories and gambrel roof. Through all following generations Pencoyd has never been sold nor deeded, but has passed by will from father to son.

Similar though not identical importance goes with Wyck, which Hans Millan erected about 1690. Not by way of father to son, but through the maternal sides of several generations, this Germantown residence has always been owned by a descendant of Hans Millan. The name of Caspar Wistar appears in the 1750's as one of the successive owners, for he married a granddaughter of Millan. While this was his home, Wistar's famous glass works was at Wistarberg, in West Jersey.

Data Abounds With Interest

These are but casual incidents from carefully compiled accounts that introduce readers to one homestead after another, and are enlivened by both exterior and interior views. Historical outlines are discreetly brief, yet entertaining, and personalities are revealed by anecdotes and by extracts from documents and records, both civic and church. The research involved must have been great, for each one of the seventy-six condensed histories shows evidence of painstaking purpose, thorough documentation, individuality, expressed with freshness and lively interest.

That first Philadelphia habitations of newcomers were caves dug in bluffs overlooking the Delaware River, there is no question. Deeds record changes of ownership of these places; various minutes of the Provincial Council relate to them; and in 1687, five years after Penn's arrival, the Council orders eviction of all occupants. Even then these shelters must have had some attractions, for the clerk of the Privy Council petitioned for a month's time in which to pull his down. And this was four years after John Roberts had built his stone two-story house, Pencoyd, mentioned above.

Civic Progress Seems Slow

Architectural progress of Philadelphia in the 1700's kept pace with its mercantile leadership, and as metropolis of the colonies. The State House was erected 1732-36, and several churches between 1730 and '80. Yet, in the mid-century, there were no paved streets and what brick sidewalks there were, the abutters laid; no streets paved, none drained or lighted.

Such as this are the sharp backgrounds the authors picture in introductions for the three periods they cover, roughly of fifty years each. It is to be hoped that the reception of the work that Eberlein and Hubbard have done for Philadelphia may lead them to follow it with similar portraits of other colonial cities. Or, if the opportunity is left to others, may such writers prove comparably capable and gratifying, as they trace similar patterns with like devotion and skill.

Cause of Damp Walls

An occasional and not very pleasant experience for home managers, in houses newly insulated, or equipped with a new winter humidifier, or both, is the appearance of damp spots on the walls or ceiling. In extreme cases the walls may "sweat," with drops of water forming and spoiling the wall paper.

The remedy is to leave the outer side of your insulated walls porous, even to the extent of boring holes through the weather-boarding, up under the eaves, to let the vapor escape more freely; and at the same time have a layer of more nearly vapor-proof material on the inner side, where the warmth of the room will prevent condensation. This will also cut down the amount of fresh evaporation needed from the humidifier in order to maintain proper humidity in the house, by slowing down the leakage through the walls. Two coats of aluminum paint on the plastering, before applying the wall paper, will usually put a stop to damp wall trouble.

A paper wall decoration, cut out with sheep shears by a Polish peasant child. This is one of several in the Polish Arts and Crafts Show, at the American Women's Association Gallery, New York

Polish Arts and Crafts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Old as well as modern, folk-craft as well as the work of trained artists, is included in the current display of Polish arts in the gallery of the American Woman's Association, 353 West Fifty-seventh Street, to continue until March 31.

It is more than the usual show because it expresses a culture of such power and beauty that we hope, with the Polish people, that it is not a passing culture. It deserves its permanent place in the world of art and beauty.

The work of peasant craftsmen shows direct creations, unhampered by factory imitation, which express the mood within, in whatever material may be at hand. Exquisite cut-outs for wall decoration, pottery, hand-woven woolen and linen materials, old and modern wood carvings, wood cuts, are some types displayed.

All of this peasant work is leavened with a gaiety of fancy, expressed in chromatic range in its embroideries and weaving, which, though strongly colored, are never too ornate. It is expressed in the wood sculptures in piquant ideas shown in the posing; in the pottery by gay, rich colors; in the line-incised birds and hunting scenes and farmlife pictures which decorate vases and tiles.

Bid for Tourist Travel Made by Virgin Islands

Tour-a-bouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Cruise travel to the Virgin Islands this spring and summer will be restored to at least 50 per cent of normal times if Lawrence W. Cramer, Governor of the Islands, has his way. Through his efforts the Holland America and East Asiatic Steamship Companies have arranged to accommodate a portion of the American cruise trade to the Virgin Islands. The Nieuw Amsterdam, of the Holland America Line, will make six stops at the Virgin Islands and the Europa, Erria, and Amerika, of the East Asiatic Line, each will stop at least once.

Puerto Rico also is making its bid for tourist travel. Gov. William D. Leahy announced that he is negotiating with several steamship lines for similar services. At the present time, there are no cruises scheduled to stop in Puerto Rico as in former years and the island is served only by the regular lines which include the New York-Puerto Rico and the Bull Lines from New York.

"Both Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands this year have made preparations to take care of the largest number of visitors in their history, in addition to the personnel of the fleet which will be conducting extensive maneuvers in the area," Governor Leahy stated.

Visitors to the Virgin Islands are not required to obtain passports, as the Islands are American. Ships travel in neutral lanes to the Islands.

* * *

With thousands of northerners still flocking to Florida the hotel industry in Miami and Miami Beach report a record number of guests to date. Hotels offering beach and cabana facilities, such as the Nautilus at Miami Beach, are experiencing a gala year and numerous sporting and social events are being planned for the remainder of the season. It isn't too late to visit Florida, hotel owners say, but advise that reservations be made well in advance of intended visits.

* * *

A three-day sea shell fair will be held at Fort Myers, Florida, Feb. 29 through March 2. The unique sea shell show will take place at the Sanibel Community house on Sanibel Island. On display will be the finest shells and marine oddities which have been collected from the beaches of Sanibel and Captiva islands over a period of 20 years. In addition there will be a "live show" of such oddities as sea horses, pipefish, bright colored anemones, and living coral.

* * *

Climbing Japan's famous Mount Fuji isn't the hazardous ascent it used to be. Ten stations have been erected on the sides of the mountains for the aid of the climber. In these stone huts the traveler always is sure of finding food and shelter. Mount Fuji is more than 12,000 feet high, yet despite this, more than 60,000 persons, many of them women and children, climb it every summer.

* * *

The problem of congested parking has been solved by Buenos Aires in the construction of a free, municipal, underground parking area. This "subway parking lot" has been built beneath the new Plaza of the Republic in the heart of the business district. It provides parking space for 1,000 cars. There is no charge for parking. Cars may not be left over night.

* * *

Substantial reductions in passenger fares on the coastwise steamship routes of the Merchants & Miners Line, effective last week, already has stimulated travel along the Atlantic Coast. New Englanders now may sail from Boston to Baltimore, and thence to Jacksonville and Miami at very attractive rates. The new rates include meals and excellent stateroom accommodations. Cruise rates also have been materially reduced.

F. Jones

The Nautilus Hotel

A favorite Miami Beach resort showing its palm-bordered yacht docks.

Thousands of Student Fliers Establishing Safety Records

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Figuratively, we suppose, the commercial pilots must have held their hands to their heads when the first Government civilian pilot training test program was conducted last year. Visions of dozens of tyro pilots aloft at every commercial field and the resultant confusion above airports may have been in their thoughts. Would these new pilots do anything with their training after they got it, was possibly a large question asked by the whole industry.

Now, it is disclosed, there was probably no basis for the industry's trepidation. A Civil Aeronautics Authority report issued over the week end shows a very excellent state of affairs resulting from the civilian pilot program.

The 9,267 students in the Civilian Pilot Training Program have accumulated 80,000 flying hours without serious accident, according to the CAA's progress report. The solo stage has been reached by 3,700 students, the report added.

More Than 7,000 Enrolled

In the noncollege programs begun early this year over 7,000 enrolled in the 75 ground courses now ging on in all the States and Alaska. Though only 760 of the students will be eligible to continue with flying training, after a competitive ground school examination, yet 5,000 enrollees intend to enter the competition, the CAA report said.

Of the 330 students given training in the inaugural tests program last year, 224 of these have continued their flying training, they reported in a test questionnaire with an average of 24½ hours each for a total of 3,000 hours. Of the 256 who answered the questionnaire, from the 313 who made the grade as private pilots, 109 expressed a determination to purchase airplanes, the CAA report said.

New Northern Routes?

With the intention of becoming a genuine transcontinental air carrier and establishing a northern route across the United States, Northwest Airline has just applied to the CAA for permission to extends its route to the East by way of Detroit and Buffalo, a company announcement said. In its first application for an eastern extension made a short time ago, Northwest applied for a route to the East by way of Toronto, Ont. Northwest now serves Seattle, Wash., by way of Chicago, the Twin Cities and the northern tier of States.

The hearing, which is now being held in Washington, is being attended by Croil Hunter, President and General Manager of Northwest; George Gardner, Vice-President in Charge of Operations; E. I. Whyatt, Secretary and Treasurer, and Francis D. Butler, legal counsel, for the line.

Naval Reserve Special

To give Naval Reserve fliers a chance to use equipment approximating the performance of the high speed planes used by regular Naval pilots, Naval aviation authorities have announced the development of a speedy scout dive-bomber.

The new two-seater scout plane, Lieutenant Commander Ward C. Gilbert, United States Navy Inspector of Aircraft, said is similar to the most advanced Navy planes in fleet service and will enable reservists to assume active status with a minimum of additional instruction, according to the Associated Press.

The plane is powered by a 1,000 horsepower Wright Cyclone nine-cylinder radial engine and has an approximate top speed of "around 300 miles an hour." It employs a three-bladed variable-control propeller. Capable of carrying from 500 to 1,200 pounds in bombs, the new plane can reach a height of 25,700 feet with a normal cruising range of "approximately 700 miles."

Chicago Men-Over-40-Club Finds Places for 115 Idle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Based on a "help each other and forget yourself" idea, the Men-Over-40-Club here has placed 115 men in jobs the past year, but most important of all, it has built up the morale of older workers who thought business doors had closed to them.

"Building up their morale," declares the Club President, W. E. Rennolds, "is one of the biggest things we've done, and the thing we thought least about when we started a year ago. We've broken down in a measure, too, the insidious propaganda against hiring the man-over-40."

All Club members have previously earned at least $4,000 a year. Many have held high executive positions, and all have lost their jobs through no fault of their own—business mergers, and such. A man of that caliber, says Mr. Rennolds, used to having his feet on the ground, finds it difficult to go out and ask for a job. He finds it hard to boost himself to employers. But he could "lay it on thick" in talking up the good qualities of John Jones. And that is what the Over-40-Club sends its members out to do. They sell each other into jobs.

There's a "Marketing Committee" (the sales department). Chicago is divided into districts and a definite patch assigned each Committee member. He combs it for available jobs, interviewing the president of every concern in it. Too often, the president begins at once, "Business is so poor we aren't hiring anyone."

Business Analyses Offered

"But to that we reply," says the Club President, "maybe you've been so close to the forest you couldn't see the trees. Other firms doing your kind of business are getting orders. Maybe we have someone who can analyze your business, tell you what's wrong and show you how to get orders like these other fellows are taking in. Our man will do it free of charge. The president hardly can refuse such an offer, a man with the required qualifications is sent over by the Club, and often he's hired permanently in a position the company hadn't thought of before."

As for the notion that older workers aren't pliable and can't fit into new fields—it's foolish, the Club President declares. Because a man has been a mechanical engineer doesn't mean he can't go into another type of business and succeed just as well or better. Of course one can't take a sales manager and put him into a mechanical engineering job, but where the difference isn't wholly in technical knowledge the club, he says, has proved it can be done.

Made Job to Fit Man

There was a Scotsman, Mr. Rennolds related. He'd had exceptional training and experience as an engineer in Scotland, Canada, and the United States, but was out of a job and came to the Club disheartened. "Now," went on Mr. Rennolds, "he's manager of a big plant and one of the happiest men you ever saw."

Then there was an attorney whose whole experience had been in a public utility field. He had fine qualifications, but couldn't land a job. The Club sent him to a real estate firm, and they thought so well of him they revamped a job to fit him.

The unemployment problem must be solved by business itself, the Club President believes. Government, he states, is a spending agency. Business and industry are productive agencies. Every business in the country, from the corner butcher up, could add at least one more employee if he tried hard enough, he contends. The butcher might have to add a few pennies to the pork chops he sells, but we pay it anyway in taxes for relief. Better have it go into pay envelopes, says Mr. Rennolds, so people can buy the things the butcher, baker, and manufacturer want to sell.

Brilliant Failure Retold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bellingham, Wash.

The story of one of the brave and brilliant failures of American history may well be revived with the proposal to build an international highway through British Columbia to Alaska. Here is the story:

It was along in 1860, when it looked as though Cyrus W. Field's attempt to join England and the United States by cable was a complete failure, that Peter Macdonough Collins had the idea of extending a telegraph line from San Francisco north through Russian America, across Bering Sea, across Siberia to Europe, thus linking New York and Paris by 16,000 miles of pole-strung wire.

Collins obtained grants from Czar Alexander II and from Queen Victoria to construct such a line, obtained financial assistance from Hiram Sibley, Founder and first President of Western Union, and obtained the signature of Abraham Lincoln to a Congressional Act authorizing the expedition.

Work Starts

As a line already extended north as far as Seattle and from thence on to New Westminster, the new telegraph line was to be built through central British Columbia along the Fraser River to the shores of the Yukon. In 1865, it is recorded that 24 vessels set out from the Golden Gate with 500 men to build this overland telegraph line.

On account of the expedition which appeared in the North American Review and was reprinted in the Readers Digest, March 1938, says that it was an epic of hardihood.

The project entailed the building of a 50-foot right of way wherever there was virgin forest and this way is today the road north from Vancouver which will become part of the proposed Alaska-Yukon Highway. It is still referred to as the "Telegraph Trail" and the Telegraph Range also bears the name suggested by this expedition. The road north from this City, although built a year earlier, is still known as the "Telegraph Road."

Russians Busy

While the Americans were building, the Russians were also putting up their end of the overland telegraph line—consisting of a 7,000 mile line from St. Petersburg to the mouth of the Amur River.

The account continues, "It was almost a miracle that on New Year's Day, 1866, the telegraph army reached the shores of the mighty Yukon and set up the first spruce pole amid the thunder of a 32-gun salute and the explosion of an old Russian blunderbuss."

It was a gallant expedition with one constructive result. Robert Kennicott went along to make observations for the Smithsonian Institution. It is said that without his reports this country would not have known enough about Alaska to have wanted to purchase it. Today a mountain, a lake, a city, a mine and a glacier bear the Kennicott name.

Kate Archibald

Statue to Honor Albert Gallatin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Feb. 20 — James Earl Fraser, American sculptor who modeled the statue of Alexander Hamilton which stands at the south steps of the United States Treasury in Washington, D. C., has been engaged to cast a bronze statue of Albert Gallatin, one-time Secretary of the Treasury and once a prominent citizen of Western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Gallatin built the first glass factory in Pennsylvania west of the Allegheny Mountains and founded the present municipality of New Geneva around his country estate, "Friendship Hill," which is now a center of interest for tourists and others interested in American Colonial history.

Mr. Gallatin was Secretary of the Treasury under two Presidents —James Madison and Thomas Jefferson. He served as United States Minister to France from 1815 to 1823 and was Minister to London in 1826-'27. He headed the peace mission to Russia and was an important influence in bringing about the Treaty of Ghent, which terminated the War of 1812.

The bronze statue of Mr. Gallatin which Mr. Fraser is engaged in making is to stand 10 feet high on a green granite base in the north forecourt of the Treasury.

Dog's Day 'Great'

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—The third grade turned in essays on the month of February.

Wrote one pupil:

"February has many great birthdays. My dog's is on the sixth."

Chinese Say Renegades Lose

HONG KONG, Feb. 20 (AP)—Mutiny and defeat have disrupted a Japanese-sponsored army of Chinese within a week of its first move against the Chinese Government forces, if a Chinese Central News Agency report is to be credited.

Japanese military authorities announced Feb. 13 that a new army of Chinese supporting Wang Ching-wei had been landed on the coast of Fukien Province and was fighting the troops of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. They indicated the army was 50,000 strong. Mr. Wang is the anti-Government Chinese chosen by Japan to head a Japanese-controlled regime in China.

Central News, an agency of General Chiang's Government, said 1,800 men of this army had surrendered in Fukien, taking with them to the Chinese Government side 1,500 rifles and 20 machine-guns.

A mixed force of Japanese and the dissident Chinese was said to be engaged on three sides 15 miles west of Amoy, in the Haiting District.

Five hundred other members of this army were said by Central News to have mutinied at Lanfeng, in Honan Province, killing their Japanese officers and advisers and burning barracks and supply depots. The rebel leader was killed, the agency said.

Meanwhile, reliable sources indictated the Chinese had been overoptimistic in reporting that the Japanese were withdrawing from the Kwangsi Province city of Nanning.

Latest reports said the Chinese advance guard still was 10 miles north of the city, and that the Japanese were building new fortifications to prevent its recapture. It was estimated 1,500 truckloads of Japanese had moved southward, but that a large garrison remained in the provincial center the Japanese seized last November.

Canadian Relief Drops Below 1938

OTTAWA (CP) — Persons on urban and agricultural relief in Canada during last December totaled 625,000, an increase of 6.9 per cent from November, the labor department reports.

However, the total of December, 1939, compared with the same month of 1938, showed a decrease of 30.3 per cent, the department said. Compared with the same month of 1937 the latest figure was down by slightly more than one third.

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Correct. And don't just take my word for it that The Sun reaches the worthwhile buying families throughout New York's good home areas in city and suburbs.

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Conference Teaching—Versus the 'Spoon-Fed' Way

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents—Teachers
Students

So Initiative Will Be With The College Student

Creative Teaching in History at Rollins as an Example

By Rhea Marsh Smith, Ph.D.
Associate Professor of History, Rollins College
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Winter Park, Fla.

Fifteen years ago Dr. Hamilton Holt became President of Rollins College and introduced the Conference Plan of Study. In the ensuing years this plan has passed through the experimental stage and become an interesting contribution to education. In general, the Conference Plan enables the instructor to individualize the presentation of his paticular subject, maintains intimate contact with each student, and substitutes the group or individual conference for mass education under the lecture-examination system.

This is accomplished by the restriction of the size of the class to 20 students and by extending the class period to two hours. The instructor is thereby enabled to devote more time to each student and the student to study the specific subject within the two-hour period under the direction of the instructor.

It would be misleading to assume, however, that the Conference Plan erects a system of education. When a definite and rigid pattern is instituted the spirit of the more or less intangible objectives of education are lost in the mechanics of regimentation. The Conference Plan has successfully avoided this danger. The most important factor in the plan is that it enables the instructor to present his subject as he thinks best under the two-hour plan of conference and study.

Three Factors In Good Teaching

There are three factors involved in successful teaching. One is the personality and interest of the student. The second is the personality of the instructor. The third is the nature of the subject to be presented. The Conference Plan recognizes that each instructor must have freedom to adapt his course to each student, to his subject, and to his own particular gift in the art of teaching.

When I came to Rollins College 10 years ago I began to experiment with definite aims in mind, in an effort to correct the mistakes that I felt had been made in my own education. Successful education, as we all know, depends in large measure upon the state of maturity of the student. It should neither begin nor end with a college career. It is a gradual process of the development of analytical and objective thought processes, of habits of conscientious and persistent application, of a sound physical basis for a sound intellect, of an extension of the intellectual horizon, and finally of an accumulation of knowledge. Thus the more quickly a student learns the habit of taking the initiative in the development of his reasoning faculties and the acquisition of a fund of knowledge, the more successful and continuous his education will be.

As Against Lecture Pitfalls

Almost from the first, I resolved to avoid the evils inherent in the lecture, recitation, and examination systems. In history the lecture encourages memorizing rather than thinking. It becomes what Dr. Holt has so aptly termed "spoon-fed education." In addition, both the lecture and recitation systems waste a good part of the student's time instead of encouraging him to start thinking for himself. He looks out of the window or dozes while the instructor lectures or some other student recites. After a given period he puts on paper all that he has remembered or crammed, and passes or fails an examination, without really digesting or necessarily understanding the material.

What is the alternative to these evils? How can a student be encouraged to take the initiative in his education and really digest and understand the knowledge he is acquiring? I have evolved a method under the Conference Plan that has solved the problem as far as I am concerned. It must be remembered that in my course, Medieval History for example, the class meets for two hours five times a week. The instructor and students are working together, therefore, in study and conference, for 20 hours a week. The class is restricted to 20 students.

Each student in Medieval History is given a syllabus consisting of questions or problems, map studies, and readings. There is nothing novel about that. The questions are designed to direct attention to the principal problems in Medieval History, the reading of the textbook and collateral material in the 12-week course are necessarily more or less elementary. The novel feature of the course is that each student works through the reading and questions which are designed to direct that reading on his own initiative. He is directed to resolve the successive problems into their component questions.

Such a process directs and stimulates his interest, develops his analytical powers and objective approach. He is told that the process of questioning himself involves three steps: first, an analysis of the problem; second, an investigation of the facts relating to the problem; and, third, the use of discrimination to eliminate irrelevant material and organize the pertinent facts in an impartial and coherent analysis. He is encouraged to be critical of the reading and try to follow up all implications and suggestions for future investigation.

After a given set of problems has been analyzed by the student in this manner, with all of my aid that he requires, he comes into my office for a conference. In this conference an attempt is made to emphasize the breadth and objectivity of the approach rather than a mere remembering of the isolated facts. It is assumed that if the facts have been understood and digested in the formulation of a coherent and logical analysis of the particular problem the student will retain the essential facts.

In order to encourage the laggards who are reluctant to assume the initiative, a chart is kept of the progress per week essential for the completion of the course. Some students work much more rapidly than others and the chart presents an accurate view of the varying progress of each student in the class.

It must not be assumed, however, that this purely quantitative stimulation of the student's initiative is the sole basis for evaluating a student's work in the course. The quality of the work is assessed in an average of 25 conferences with each student during the 12-week period, while the application and punctuality of students working in the same room with me can easily be determined. Finally, aptitude and attitude are also considered in the evaluation of the student's work and can easily be ascertained in the close contact with the student.

To Develop Student's Viewpoint

In general such a system appears more rigid than it actually is. To prevent its systematization I attempt to keep the ideals in the course as intangible as possible and to develop the student's point of view. The student is encouraged to assess his knowledge of the course rather than have me perform that function, for the student working to acquire knowledge is in the long run the most accurate judge of what he has really acquired. If he takes the initiative in educating himself he should also assume the role of evaluating his progress. Both are valuable habits to be carried into later life.

Furthermore, the system is often adapted to suit the individual interests of the students. Instead of working with the syllabus some students are encouraged to use medieval material as a source for creative writing or for creative artistic effort or in some way adapt the course to his major interest. This does not mean that the student has any less work to do but rather that he reads and accomplishes a higher type of work than the average student.

This all sounds very well, but does it not become monotonous to the student? Does he not try to bluff his way through or copy the work of some other student? Are there not some students who learn by listening more than they do by reading? Let us consider these questions one by one. In the first place my experience with this course has indicated that directed investigation stimulates rather than deadens the interest of the student. Many of those whose historical interest has been deadened by the enforced memorizing of isolated facts have confessed a greater interest than ever before after studying history in this way. Some have used a similar method in other courses with encouraging success.

Work Together

I do not worry about a student's copying another's work. When put on their own, students are far more conscientious than one is apt to think. Sometimes I encourage two or more students to work together in formulating their question. In this way they stimulate one another. If one does succumb to the temptation of trying to copy his way through the course, it is easily detected, for no two students ask the same type of question if they are trying to interpret a problem for themselves.

Despite the truth of the assertion that some people learn by ear and others through the eye, this objection is less valid than apparent at first consideration. If one is in college memorizing his knowledge he can learn by listening. On the other hand, if a student is trying to solve a problem for himself as one has to do in the world after college, it is rather better to be trained to think a problem through and form an unbiased conclusion. That is the aim of the Conference Plan as applied in my course at Rollins College.

1. Rollins College students receive flight instruction as part of the Civil Aeronautics Authority program. 2. Students grouped informally around a large conference table in Dr. Rhea Marsh Smith's class in Medieval History, while, standing, the professor (left) and a student discuss the boundary lines of ancient Spain. 3. Dr. Rhea Marsh Smith, Associate Professor of History, Rollins College. 4. The Knowles Memorial Chapel, gift of Mrs. Francis Knowles Warren of Boston and designed by Ralph Adams Cram. In the Annie Russell Theater (left), student plays are produced throughout the year.

Learn Alone and Like It

Teaching Yourself by Correspondence

Second of Eight Tuesday Articles

By Waldo Wright
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Scranton, Pa.

Young people often stop learning before they find out that education is something more than mere animal training. There is nothing mysterious in the learning process. It has to do with understanding, discrimination, and selection to reorient our outlook on life.

Learning is not mere memorizing, but acquiring alertness, tolerance, and broadening of interests. In the reawakening of our national consciousness, adults are again turning hopefully to education. They trust that this second attempt will not confirm their disappointment of classroom days.

An Individual Experience

Even in our complex socio-economic civilization, learning remains an individual experience. Education travels no royal road, and short cuts of "fifteen minutes a day" are false promises. The home-study student finds himself in a land apart, a lone explorer with no class to set the pace.

His progress often slows down to that of a plow horse, and frequently stops in full before sprouting the wings of Pegasus. If you are a prospective student of a home-study course, suggestions based on the experience of others may render your path less thorny, your progress more certain.

Choose for your study a quiet environment. While one can train himself to shut out distracting noises and close his eyes to diverting motion, concentration in a hectic background wastes energy.

Select a comfortable chair with sufficient light falling on the open page of the text from over your left shoulder. Sit, not slump, at an orderly desk with necessary working materials at hand. If no desk is available, get a chair with one of those "dairy-lunch" arms for ease in making notes or jotting down ideas. Too much food and a poorly ventilated room, too hot or cold for comfort, set up study obstacles.

Ability To Study

While the individual's ability to study varies during the day, research has shown that most mentalities function well after rest or when "warmed up." Since few homes are quiet in waking hours, many students develop habits of rising an hour before the family or waiting to take up their text until at least the children are abed.

Most adults stowed away their study habit along with their diploma in the attic trunk. This youthful practice the prospective student must drag out of hiding and dust free of mental cobwebs.

Getting started is the rub, whether it's trying out skates after not being on the ice for years—or opening a text. The first step is to get back into the study environment. Seat yourself, open the book, and read the first sentence. When you understand that, hop to the next and keep going. It's as simple and as hard as that!

When you have read a few pages, you may want a change. You may be tempted to see if the weather has shifted, to get a drink of water, to look through the sport pages of the evening paper.

Habit has you by the collar, trying to drag you away. Here you are at grips with it. Stick to the reading, resolve to finish that lesson, keep on to page 23.

Make a Date With Yourself

That's the paramount lesson in concentration. To break habits of non-study, sit there for that hour, irrespective of urges which suggest more pleasant action elsewhere. Before you dismiss yourself, make an engagement for another day, same hour, same place, same subject! This is the method of outstanding advertising men, engineers, architects, and office managers who have invested three to four evenings a week for at least three years to convert dreams into accomplishments.

It sounds easy, but about 12 per cent of those who enroll for home-study courses never get past that first hour. Half of these never read the first sentence of the relatively easy text. Another 15 per cent send in one or two lessons, but then jump the traces and race back to more diverting pastimes.

Think while you read. A home-study text suspends its thoughts like beads on a string. The teaching is the cord woven into the text, providing the explanation which the instructor or lecturer would have injected to link together the isolated beads of facts. You'll find these texts are designed for solitary study.

As you read, underline or make marginal notes. These assist you in grasping the full meaning of the text. Put a question mark beside a paragraph that on first reading sounds abstruse. Since what follows is often an example to illustrate the general principle, a re-reading will clear up the involved passage.

Thoroughness is developed by mastering difficulties. Don't skip over words whose meanings are vague, but look them up. While this word-by-word process may be tedious at first, you will soon find this delay really speeds up the ability to grasp more complex data.

Blaze Your Trail of Ideas

Like a woodsman, blaze every sentence to prevent losing the main road of reason and understanding of the paragraph. Truly this process is study, the essence of learning.

For practice, trace each step in the model solution of problems. Always work out the related questions. If the solution involves the analysis of a procedure, attempt to outline this in your own words to broaden your power of expression.

These simple rules may keep you from tripping over the hurdles which stop many adult students. You are not pushed through a subject by a teacher to clear a classroom for the next group. You alone master the text thoroughly enough to solve problems "on your own."

Learning is a solitary experience until you develop correct study habits. Then you can "learn alone and like it."

You Can Do the Same

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Wally lives on a little farm in the hills of Central Texas. Getting through the eighth grade had been considerable of a struggle—and without much encouragement from home. High school was too far away for consideration. But, though he remained on the farm, Wally was never quite satisfied. One day an agent left a sample copy of a farm magazine in which Wally painstakingly read out an article on scientific farming. That was what he wanted to know about!

He wrote to Texas Technological College. His letter made his lack of high school education painfully obvious. But there was something about the boy which, even by mail, appealed to the director of correspondence instruction. Special arrangement was made for the boy, who was then twenty-seven years old, to do high school work. He completed enough training to enter as a freshman on trial. In four years he graduated and returned home to use his education for the benefit of the entire community.

E. T. R.

True stories to encourage you. More coming.

Through the Editor's Window

Two Thank-yous to the 'Progressives'

By Millicent Taylor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To those who believe and work along lines of what is known as "progressive education" the rest of us might well say thank you for at least two gifts. And we need not be teachers nor parents to benefit. Each one of us is the richer.

The first of these gifts is emphasis in education on an attitude toward individuality. Call it an attitude toward the child if you will; it took that form. Progressive education, taking the stand that individuality was too sacred and beautiful a thing to ignore or disparage, refused many years ago to go on with the ancient practice of pouring the child into a mold, of making him fit preconceived patterns. Instead, this one-time left wing of education sought to find ways in which the special individuality of each person might be revealed to the full, in all the color and light of its reality. Its influence has been incalculable.

* * *

The second gift is an attitude toward the subject matter to be taught. If a subject is worth teaching then it can be interesting to the learner—is maintained. It may have brief uninteresting phases, tools or skills the mastering of which is essential before one can go on to something better. But essentially if worth learning it can be interesting. Therefore it is the teacher's job to find ways of making it interesting. This challenge of "salesmanship" not only makes infinitely better teachers; but also downs the old-time pupil attitudes of "hating school" and of counting education definitely behind him as soon as ever a diploma from somewhere can be got.

These two gifts alone have changed things far more than you or I can reckon. For us, as well as for children, they mean that studying is not a fitting of one's thoughts into some educational pattern, not a conforming to certain processes and recitations; and that learning is a thrilling journey of exploration, too thrilling a one ever to stop.

* * *

There have been "Progressive Educators" here and there all down the years—since before Socrates. But only in our time have they surged together in organized numbers and worked to see that children (and we ourselves) might benefit by these new-old truths that make, yes, all the difference!

A Tuesday Column

International Congress of History of Art

The Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We are glad to share with you today Miss S. J. C.'s brief account of an international congress of the history of art which she attended in London last summer. It is always interesting to have word from those of you who go to some special event like this.—Chairman.

* * *

England

Dear Chairman:

When I see the title "Art Has Always Stood for Peace" at the head of a "meeting" of the Youth Round Table, and then read at the end that your mail box has been scraped for letters, I feel impelled to tell you something of my experiences at the Fifteenth International Congress of the History of Art, which I had the privilege of attending in London last summer.

It was the first time that the Congress has ever been held in England and I could write many columns about the interesting lectures we heard and the wonderful places that we visited. Outing were arranged for us to visit Buckingham Palace, Osterley Park which is the Earl of Jersey's home, Hampton Court, and many other historic places, art galleries, and picture collections not usually open to the public.

One of the most inspiring visits was the one we paid to Greenwich Maritime Museum and Queen's Palace. The trip was made in four launches down the river, and when we arrived we were given a wonderful banquet and music in the floodlit Painted Hall, which is generally credited to be the finest example of Baroque Architecture in Europe. A reception was also held at the Victoria and Albert Museum, and Her Majesty Queen Mary honored us by attending. Later in the week we were invited to a concert, supper, and exhibition of gold plate by the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths.

Throughout the whole duration of the Congress, however, the most important thing to me was the wonderful way in which art experts, who had come from all parts of the world to attend this event, were united, united in a love and knowledge of beautiful things. These beautiful things although temporary, surely help us to understand those lovelier qualities which are eternal and of the spirit.

As a young art teacher who finds The Christian Science Monitor invaluable in so much of her work, may I again voice my gratitude for your splendid paper. I would be very happy to hear from people and artists everywhere who are interested in the gaining of the beauty of any form, which must stand for peace.

Grace is an essential quality of true beauty as I see it, and I once remember hearing a definition of grace as "the exercise of love." Surely this "exercise of love" is the putting into practice of the Golden Rule and is the truest art of all, the art of living.

With best wishes to this beautiful paper.

(Miss) S. J. C.

* * *

We really are in need of more short letters from more of you. We have on hand some long (very long!) letters about trips, but any one of them by itself would make a hefty Round Table and give no variety. If you will count the words in your letters and keep them as much under 500 words as possible, you will find we can produce a more interesting Round Table meeting for you each week. A full column in this paper (with headlines) is about 800 words, and yet some of your letters run way over that amount. We need more letters, and shorter ones. We are forwarding many letters for you all the time, so we know you are reading us! Incidentally, to you who live in the United States: our best letters have always come from our Round Tablers in England, especially young men. As we all know, these young men have other things to do, these days! Yet they may be able to see the Round Table, even though too busy to write for it. So Americans, let us hear more than ever from you! We need you, and our members in the British Empire need word from you.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

Important Lessons Found Outside of Textbooks

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I

It is true that good and wise books are a most important part of one's life. Those of us who learn to love books for their inspiration, wisdom and companionship have learned one of life's most valuable lessons. As we grow, books become a most cherished part of one's possessions. There is a deeply satisfying thrill in saving until we are able to buy a longed-for book, and then making it a part of ourselves.

But in this article, let's consider some of the great lessons which don't come from books! For life needs more than the printed page.

First of all, let's think for a minute about this word "personality" (in its good sense), of which we hear so much today. We cannot define exactly the word, but it is easy to discern some of the ingredients which make up this most important quality.

Friendliness comes first. Many of us wonder why certain young people and older persons are popular with other people. A wise man of the past, Pope, said: "The most important study of mankind is man." We do not mean that one must spend his best efforts in pleasing others! But as a quality of our personality, friendliness is vitally essential. The writer (a Junior High School principal) likes to say to the boys and girls who are going through his school that education is just as much a matter of learning how to live as how to make a living. The two things go together. If you will study those people who radiate happiness and to whom people are drawn, you will see that they are friendly.

A second factor in developing "personality" is to be interested in others. Sometimes our own affairs engross us so much that we forget to take time to be interested in others' plans and achievements. He who is kindly, interested in others, and constructive in point of view instead of negative, cannot help grow in his power to radiate a good personality.

Perhaps you have read of Dr. Spaulding's findings in the survey of the secondary schools of New York. Dr. Spaulding, of Harvard, directed this detailed and exhaustive study of the schools of a great state, and of practical importance, he found two things which are food for thought for all of us. He discovered, by actual testimony of employers themselves, that when they hired young people, the first essential in getting a job, was a good "personality." And also the employers said that this same factor of personality was third in importance when it came to promotion in a job.

H. S. P.

This article is in three parts. Part II will follow soon.

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Leafs Here Tonight Minus Full Strength for Game Against Bruins on Garden Ice

Apps and Chamberlain Likely To Remain on the Sidelines

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Topic 1 begins the final regular season appearance of the opponents of the Bruins on Garden ice. Toronto is billed for tonight and then will follow Chicago, Detroit, Americans, Rangers and Canadiens in order. After that come the play-offs, and it will be necessary then to await next season to see some of them.

The visiting Toronto Maple Leafs present an interesting team. They have not been the power team of recent years, it is true, yet they offer a problem. Having no farm club the Toronto management has maintained a large and operative roster list—overbalanced with youngsters. These youngsters have made costly mistakes, but they have been learning and might assume a confidence and poise by the time the play-offs arrive that could prove surprising.

Because of the burden of playing with so many youngsters in the line-up, the Leafs have not been able to maintain a pace such as that of the Rangers and Bruins. They have, however, shown heels to the other contending clubs. The most severe blow to the progress of the Leafs this season has been the loss of Syl Apps and Gordon Drillon at important stages of the race.

Apps is the keynote to the Toronto attack. A smooth stylist with a great burst of speed and a smart playmaker, he has been the most important individual in the Toronto line-up apart from Turk Broda, the goalie. He went out of the line-up for a long period due to an injury and only recently returned. The stay was short for he had not sufficiently recovered and he is not expected to be on the ice tonight.

The Leafs rode in on the early part of last night's storm. Coach Dick Irvin was in charge and along with the absence of Apps from the line-up is the probability that Murph Chamberlain, second center in rating, will not play. The Bruins are over-manned with the arrival of Red Hamill, who helped out Hershey, Boston farm team, for a few games, and this will give Manager Ross a chance to rest Art Jackson.

All told the Bruins have fared very well against Toronto opposition this season. They lost the first game of the season at Toronto by a score of 5-0. Since then they have won four and tied one, having beaten the Leafs by scores of 6-2, 3-2, 5-2 and 4-1, and the tie game ended 1 to 1 in Toronto. This gives the Bruins a total of 19 goals to 13 for the Canadian club.

There is more than a possibility that Bruins and Toronto might meet again in the Stanley Cup final as they did last season. The local and Rangers are almost certain to meet in the first-round of the play-offs this year and while that series is in progress the Leafs will battle through the eliminations for the third, fourth, fifth and sixth-place teams with a good chance of coming through to meet the winner of the first and second-place teams.

Much has happened since early season results. At that time the Leafs were winning games and Turk Broda, goalie, was well on the way toward making a definite stand for the Vezina trophy and Syl Apps and Gordon Drillon were heading the individual scoring lists. Broda had only two goals scored against him in the first five games of the season, scoring three shutouts. The Leafs were obviously away to a fast start but such good fortune has not continued.

After the game tonight the Bruins rest until Saturday night when they meet the Leafs again—this time in Toronto. The visitors leave here tonight to fill an engagement in Detroit Thursday. Bruins follow the Saturday night game at Toronto with a contest against the Black Hawks in Chicago and return here for another game with the Hawks at the Garden.

Boston-Toronto Results

Toronto 5, Boston 0.
Boston 6, Toronto 2.
Boston 1, Toronto 1*.
Boston 3, Toronto 2*.
Boston 5, Toronto 2.
Boston 4, Toronto 1.

*Overtime.

Hoping to Halt Local Sextet

Bob Davidson (left), sturdy left winger of the Maple Leafs who will miss his center (Syl Apps) tonight. Walter Turk Broda, Toronto goalie who has had trouble with the Boston sharpshooters since the opening game of the season

Huskies, M. I. T. at Arena; Quad League Race Is Close

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Northeastern Huskies, who have continued to move ever since they found a dependable goalie during their game with Boston College Jan. 30, are favored to take their fourth-straight New England Intercollegiate Hockey League game this evening at the Arena from the Polar Bears of Bowdoin. In a second game, M. I. T. will meet New Hampshire.

It was at the start of the second period of that B. C. game, when the Eagles were leading, 4-1, that Coach Herb Gallagher inserted Don Hansis into the Northeastern goal. Throughout the 40 minutes he worked, Hansis limited the high-scoring B. C. sextet to one goal, and since then has beaten New Hampshire, Middlebury, and Tech. The Middlebury game, incidentally, was a shutout.

Beat Huskies

Bowdoin comes to Boston the possessor of a victory over Northeastern at Brunswick, and the Huskies are not sure they could not have taken that 7-6 contest. Aside from B. C., which holds two wins over the Gallagher outfit, the Polar Bears are the only team to defeat the Huskies this season.

This will be Northeastern's last week of competition on the ice, for they close out their season next Saturday at the Arena with Colby.

M. I. T. is given consideration over New Hampshire tonight, for the Wildcats have only managed to win one game out of seven this year. The Engineers defeated New Hampshire at Durham last month 4-2, for one of their three league wins this winter.

* * *

Boston Olympics worked out yesterday noon at the Arena and are scheduled to take the ice tonight at the Garden following the Bruins-Toronto game in preparation for their series with St. Hyacinthe Thursday and Friday. The Olympics hope to sweep the series, for all hope is not gone that they might not end the Provincial League season in first place. Sherbrooke, now in first place with 51 points to the Olympics' 46, must capture its two remaining contests to win out, should the locals take their four remaining games. And the Raiders are in something of a slump, having dropped their last two starts to Quebec and Verdun.

* * *

The Olympics and St. Hyacinthe have already met three times this season, with the O's victorious on all three occasions. One of the wins was on Canadian ice. Since they were last here, the Gaels have lost the services of their ace wing, Gordie Poirier, who turned pro with Les Canadiens of Montreal.

* * *

Meanwhile the Quadrangular Hockey League promises to be one of the closest races in recent years, with Princeton, Yale, and Dartmouth still in the running for the title. Harvard, which has lost all three games it has played, is practically out of the race. It is possible that the game between Princeton and Yale at Princeton, Thursday, will produce the eventual champion, for neither has been defeated yet. The Tigers lead at present with victories over Dartmouth and Harvard and a tie with Yale. Yale has beaten Dartmouth and tied the Tigers, while the Hanover Indians have defeated Harvard twice, while losing to Princeton and Yale.

* * *

In the Triple I League Toronto heads the parade with six victories as against no defeats, and the Varsity should increase its lead at the expense of Havrard, which it meets in Canada Thursday. McGill, which is struggling to retain its collegiate hockey honors, comes to the U. S. to play Dartmouth Saturday. The game which will probably tell the story of whether the race will end in a tie or be won by Toronto comes March 1 when the Varsity visits the Redmen at Montreal. The scheduled game between McGill and Queen's last Saturday was postponed.

* * *

Toronto's Don Dunbar, who has connected for 10 goals and 13 assists, still retains the individual scoring lead over Mel Williamson of Queen's, who has scored five goals and assisted on 12 other. Dan Sullivan, captain of Dartmouth, is the highest American scorer with nine goals and four assists. The official league scoring figures, released today, follow:

Individual Scoring

	G.	Gls.	Asst.	Pts.
Dunbar, Toronto	6	10	13	23
M. Williamson, Queens	6	5	12	17
Quigley, Toronto	6	9	7	16
MacIlquham, Toronto	6	10	6	16
R. Neilson, Queens	6	9	6	15
Maynard, Toronto	6	5	9	14
Walker, McGill	5	9	5	14
Sullivan, Dartmouth	6	9	4	13
N. Williamson, Queens	6	10	3	13
Boddington, Toronto	6	5	7	12
Morrison, McGill	5	3	7	10
Dickson, McGill	5	1	9	10
Maloon, Dartmouth	6	8	2	10
Keefer, McGill	5	6	2	8
Wyer, Princeton	5	4	5	8
Lane, Queen's	6	5	2	7
Copp, Toronto	6	4	3	7
Stephenson, Toronto	6	2	5	7
Winslow, Harvard	4	3	3	6
Dunn, McGill	5	5	1	6
Stuckey, Princeton	6	4	2	6
Macdonald, McGill	5	2	3	5
Perrin, McGill	5	2	3	5
Bordley, Princeton	6	4	1	5

Sport Siftings

William J. Bingham, Director of Athletics at Harvard, put his finger on what we believe is the chief cause of proselyting and subsidizing college football players when he said that "policies are still being compromised under pressure of alumni groups." . . . But how are you ever going to get the alumni of a large college to be satisfied with anything but a winning varsity eleven?

Illinois has a most promising three-letter sophomore athlete in Walter (Hoot) Evers. He is a forward on the basketball team, can throw the javelin 180 feet or better and is expected to make the outfield on the varsity nine this spring. . . . Purdue University will hold its ninth annual football clinic April 5 and 6.

* * *

The University of Michigan will receive more than $8,000 from Radio Station WWJ of Detroit for the right to broadcast its 1940 football games. . . . Louis Boudreau, Cleveland shortstop, hopes to coach basketball during the off season. He starred at University of Illinois in basketball as well as baseball. . . . Perfect scores in bowling are among the hardest things to make in sports. The chances are said to be 336,000 to one. Yet a 19-year-old boy, Bernie Thielen of Glendale, Calif., recently made two in one night.

* * *

It is not surprising to know that the International League is opposed to Judge Landis' plan to scrap the "farm system." There is sure to be considerable opposition, but we shall be surprised if it is not abolished or at least so changed that it will not be recognizable. . . . The battle for the Hobey Baker Trophy, emblematic of the Quadrangular Hockey League championship, promises to be one of the best this winter with Princeton, Dartmouth and Yale very evenly matched. Princeton defeated Dartmouth, the defending champion, in the first of their two game series recently, it being the first time the Green had lost one of these games under the coaching of Eddie Jeremiah.

* * *

Harvard has made skiing a minor sport. The Crimson has been coming along fast in this sport and recently won the Williams College Carnival in which Dartmouth, Williams, Amherst, Yale and Middlebury were the other contestants. . . . Joe Cronin's announcement that all of the players named for the American League all-star team will be given a chance to play this year has been well received by baseball fans. Now it is hoped the National League manager will do the same thing. In the past too much emphasis has been laid on winning the game instead of letting the spectators see all of the players named for the teams in action. G. M. R. H.

Women's Hoop Tourney

KANSAS CITY, Kan. (AP)—The National A. A. U. women's basketball tournament has been awarded St. Joseph, Mo., by Missouri Valley A. A. U. officials.

The tournament, March 26 to 30 originally was scheduled to be played here, but officials were unable to find a suitable auditorium on the assigned dates.

Syracuse Stars Face Important Contest Tonight

By the Associated Press

The Syracuse Stars come tonight to what may be an important turning point in their struggle to win a play-off berth in the western half of the International-American Hockey League.

They meet the third-place Pittsburgh Hornets on their own rink, and the outcome of this game may decide whether the Stars' future course is upward or downward in the standings.

A second game tonight pits the Indianapolis Capitals, Western Division leaders, against the last-place Philadelphia Ramblers of the Eastern Division. When the Caps' three-game non-winning streak runs into Philadelphia's nine-straight without a victory, it looks like an easy one—for the Caps.

Syracuse and Pittsburgh have clashed four times this season. The Stars have won two and tied two. But the last meeting was Jan. 7, and since then Syracuse has skidded into the cellar and bounced back again to a spot three points behind the Hornets. That was accomplished last week end with triumphs over Springfield and Hershey.

The Stars were really in high in Sunday's 7-5 triumph over the Hershey Bears. But Pittsburgh, a tough defensive outfit, hasn't been beaten in its last four starts, winding up with a 2-2 tie with Indianapolis Saturday. The Hornets can reduce Cleveland's second-place margin to one point by winning tonight.

Although Indianapolis has been in something of a slump recently and its lead has been cut from 12 points to four, the Caps still look too good for Philadelphia. They tied once, but the westerners won their other three meetings, only one of which came during the current Rambler losing streak.

Bermuda Champion to Defend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Bermuda—Robert L. Riggs Jr., top-ranking amateur tennis player, heads the list of prominent court stars invited to enter the annual Bermuda championships scheduled here March 11-18.

Riggs, who won the 1939 Bermuda tournament, will be joined by several other Americans including Elwood T. Cooke, runner-up last year; Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, former holder of the Bermuda ladies' singles title and Helen Bernhard, the present holder.

Mary Hardwick, Valarie Scott and Nina Brown of the English Wightman Cup Team will compete, traveling from California for the matches. Another British entrant is Charles Hare, who also has been in California.

The 1940 tournament is the thirtieth held by the Bermuda Lawn Tennis Club. The matches will be played on the en-tout-cas courts of the Bermuda Stadium, where George Lott, former U. S. Davis Cup star, is the professional.

William H. Freisenbruch, tournment chairman of the Bermuda club, has announced that in addition to the customary singles and doubles for men and ladies and mixed doubles, a team match may be played between England and Bermuda before the tournament this year.

Two Bermuda competitions are being held as preparation for the invasion of foreign netmen.

Following the March championships which start Feb. 14 will be open to local players and visitors. Those competing in the annual championships will play in an open invitation tournament starting Feb. 28.

Following the March champiinships, doubles tournaments will be run during the weeks of May 8 and June 5. Bermuda's junior players will have their innings later in the season, when their local championships are held, starting July 31. On Aug. 13 the annual Junior Open championships will begin, under the supervision of Lott.

Three Applicants

MANHATTAN, Kan., Feb. 20 (AP)—M. F. Ahearn, Director of Athletics, said last night three applicants for the job of football coach at Kansas State College had been asked to meet with the Council of Athletics.

They are: Ralph Graham, assistant coach at Indiana University, to come here Wednesday; Henry Frank, assistant coach at Vanderbilt University, Thursday; and Hobbs Adams, line coach at University of Southern California, Friday.

New Haven Man Elected

ST. MARGARET'S, Que. (CP)—Dr. A. R. Diepfendorf of New Haven, Conn., has been elected President of the Laurentian Cross-Country Ski Club, it was announced here.

Game With B.C. Is Feature Of Terrier Week

Next Saturday will be one of the busiest days in Boston University's sports history with six events scheduled to take place.

The basketball team plays host to Assumption at the B. U. Gym; the hockey team battles Boston College at the Arena; the fencing team meets B. C. at 178 Newbury Street; the freshman hockey team tangles with West Point; the swimming team will be host to Bates, and the wrestlers travel to Cambridge to meet M. I. T.

The highlight of this six-event program will be the hockey game with the Eagles. The Terriers, still smarting from that 12-to-3 defeat suffered at the hands of B. C. early last month, will be out to make amends, even though there is little likelihood that a victory would enable them to supplement the Eagles at the head of the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League.

From a standpoint of percentage, the Terriers could only win the title if Boston College should be upset by Colby Friday night, which is improbable in view of the fact that the Eagles had little difficulty in defeating the Mules on their own rink in Maine two weeks ago. If B. C. should defeat Colby, the Eagles will come into the Boston University game with a record of eight victories and no defeats in league competition. The Terriers, on the other hand have a 3-1 record, which means that even though they do win they would wind up second in the League standing.

Regardless of league figures, Boston University is more interested in the game itself. Since the return of Raymond "Buck" Wilkins to his regular defense post; the addition of Bob Hall, freshman star of last year; and the shifting of the first two lines, the Terriers have been playing great hockey and may come through with a victory over the Newton team—which would more than atone for several disappointments this year.

To have the way clear for the hockey game, the basketball game with Assumption will start at 7:30 p. m., enabling the students to see both attractions as the hockey game will start at 8:30 p. m. Both the fencing and wrestling matches will take place in the afternoon.

Lightbody Set to Establish New 600 Mark in Quad Meet

Four meet records probably will be broken when the varsity track and field teams of Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth and Cornell meet in the Fifth Annual Quadrangular track and field meet at the Boston Garden on Saturday night. The 300, 600, and 1,000-yard runs, which are match races with only one entry from each college, and the pole vault marks are likely to go. The 50-yard dash, 45-yard high hurdles, broad jump, high jump, and shot-put records will be attacked as the formidable array of college stars compete in the final indoor meet of Boston's track season.

The 300-yard field probably will include Larry Ritter, Dartmouth's crack sophomore sprinter, Capt. Walter Zittel of Cornell, and Arthur Madden, Yale's exceptionally promising sophomore. The 300-yard mark is 32.6 seconds and was made by Cornell's Jim Pender in 1938.

Blue Ribbon Event

The 600-yard race, which promises to be a blue ribbon event of the meet, will match Harvard's great captain, Jim Lightbody, against a field which probably will include Ken Zeigler, the outstanding Cornell sophomore, veteran Jim Ord of Yale, who has pushed Lightbody to near record timings in outdoor half-mile runs, and Dick Howard of Dartmouth. In his final indoor track appearance in Boston, the Harvard track captain has his heart set on lowering his own 600-yard record of 1m. 12.4s.

This record, established in 1939, is an all-time Harvard record and is the fastest 600-yard run in Boston in the last two years. Coach Jaakko Mikkola of Harvard says that Lightbody is in top form and should be equal to a record performance on Saturday night. Lightbody also will probably anchor the Harvard mile relay team.

Willard Schmidt of Cornell, who was second to Harvard's Joe Bradley in the record-smashing 2m. 18.4s. 1,000-yard run a year ago, is running better than ever this winter and indications are that he will break the year-old mark. Schmidt should receive his severest competition from Dick Morse or Jim Ord of Yale and Bob Brundage or Frank Porter of Harvard.

Tom Lussen of Yale already has cleared 14 feet in the pole vault this winter nad undoubtedly will crack the mark of 13ft. 6in. set by Bill Harding of Yale in 1936. Lussen will receive plenty of competition from Dick Godfrey, Dartmouth's sophomore, and Steve Madey and Marshall MacIsaac of Harvard.

Broad Jump Mark

The broad jump record of 24ft. 1⅜in. set by Milton Green of Harvard in 1936 will be the aim of Dartmouth's Don Blount and Cornell's Lester Murdock, both of whom have cleared 24 feet. Blount and Murdock likewise will go after the high jump record of 6ft. 3in. made by John Badman of Yale in 1937. Inasmuch as Blount cleared 6ft. 4in. at the Millrose Games and Murdock has cleared 6ft. 3in., this record also seems about to soar.

The shot-put record of 49ft. 5⅜in. set by Cornell's Bill Wood in 1936 may fall before Fred West of Cornell and George Downing and Howard Mendel of Harvard.

Riggs Seeded No. 1 for Indoor Tennis Tourney

NEW YORK (AP)—Bobby Riggs of Chicago, the Nation's No. 1 ranking player, has been seeded No. 1 in the draw for the national indoor tennis championships opening at the Seventh Regiment Armory Thursday.

Don McNeill, Kenyon (Ohio) College student from Oklahoma City, was Seeded No. 2 with Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., No. 3 in the field of 64. McNeill is ranked third nationally and Cooke, sixth.

Below the three high ranking stars the seedings were, Frank Bowden, New York veteran and runner-up to Wayne Sabin last year, Edward Alloo of Berkeley, Calif., Joseph Fishbach, Chauncey Depew Steele, and Leonard Hartman, all of New York. Sabin is not competing since he is under suspension by the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

Draw for the women's singles and doubles well be made later.

Myers to Columbus

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—President Al Banister of the Columbus Red Birds announces the acquisition of infielder Lynn Myers on option from the St. Louis Cardinals.

Myers is a brother of Billy Myers of the Cincinnati Reds and was used as utility infielder with the Cardinals last year.

Schumacher Accepts

NEW YORK (AP)—The Giants announce that pitcher Hal Schumacher has signed his 1940 contract after a personal talk here with Manager Bill Terry. This brought the club's total of signed players to 10.

Terrier Quintet Welcomes M. I. T. In Game Tonight

Boston University's varsity basketball team will attempt to snap out of its five-game losing streak at the expense of M. I. T. at the Terrier gym on St. Botolph Street tonight.

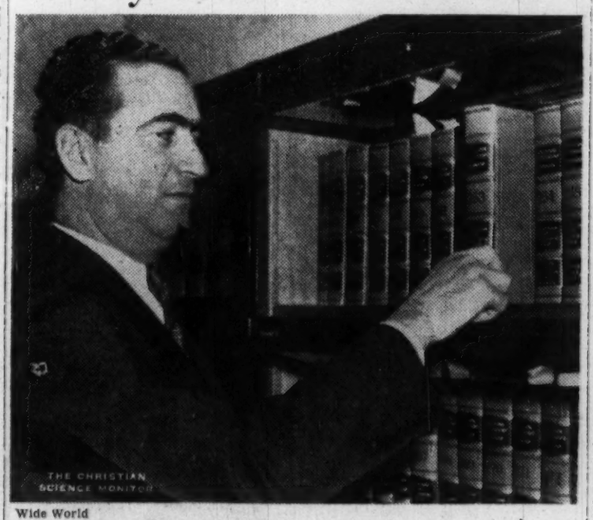
Coach Mel Collard has tried various combinations in the past week with little results, and the chances are that he will return George Pantano and Cliff Fitzpatrick to the forwards and move Walter Williams back in at center. Capt. Jack Rotman and Charles Thomas will continue to hold down their guard positions.

Although the Terriers have not found M. I. T. particularly bothersome during the past two years, the Engineers are figured to be on even terms with the Scarlet and White tonight.

Coach Henry McCarthy has defeated Harvard, Lowell Textile, New Hampshire, and Middlebury, and has been defeated by Brown, Colby, and Tufts. There is great similarity in the two teams to date in that the Terriers also whipped Harvard and New Hampshire and also fell before Brown and Colby. The only difference is that B. U. edged Tufts by a point, while M. I. T. was defeated by the Jumbos.

In a preliminary game, the freshman teams of both schools will meet promptly at 7 p. m., and the varsity game is scheduled to start at 8:15 p. m.

Lawyer-Coach of Red Sox



Wide World

NEW YORK CITY—Moe Berg, who last fall finished his 17th season in organized baseball and is now assistant coach of the Boston Red Sox, shown in his law office here. Berg is not only a lawyer but a student of wide interests, generally considered unusual for a ball player. He speaks seven languages fluently, and is a specialist at philology. Phonetics is another interest and he was tutored in this subject by Abbe Rousselot at the Sorbonne in Paris. He was an honor student at Princeton and one of the star short stops at the college. He started baseball professionally with the Brooklyn Dodgers and later played with Washington, Cleveland and the Chicago White Sox before going to the Red Sox. But during his baseball career he studied Latin at the University of Paris and the Sorbonne and law at Columbia. Berg is six feet one inch tall, weighs 185 pounds and is 37 years old.

New York Signatures

NEW YORK (AP)—Contracts continue to dribble into the offices of New York's major league baseball clubs.

The Giants announce receipt of the signed document from Pitcher Clydell Castleman, and the Yankees disclosed they had signed Coach John Schulte, batting practice pitcher Paul Schreiber, and Johnny Strum, who played first base for Kansas City last year.

Beck Accepts Terms

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Walter Beck, veteran right-handed pitcher, has signed for the coming season, the Phillies have announced. The Phils also announce receipt of a signed contract from Bob Bragan, a rookie infielder.

Charles I. Gorman

SAINT JOHN, N. B. (AP)—Charles I. Gorman, 42, internationally famous speedskater and holder at one time of indoor and outdoor world's records at various distances, passed on here Feb. 11. Gorman was recognized as Canada's premier ice skater between 1920 and 1928. He was a member of the Canadian Olympic team in 1928.

Gardens Earned $81,190

TORONTO (CP)—Maple Leaf Gardens, Limited, home of Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League, has reported net profit of $81,190 for the year ended Oct. 31, 1939, compared with a net profit of $87,719 the previous year.

Sports Around the Hub

Local Baseball Trade Rumors

The fact that Roger Cramer is still unsigned was accepted today as an indication that the Red Sox may trade the veteran outfielder before the start of the new baseball season. The name of Frank Hayes is prominent in rumors. Hayes, who catches for the Philadelphia Athletics, is a stubborn holdout, and it is said that he and Manager Connie Mack are some distance apart in their negotiations. Further rumors include Gene Desautels, Red Sox backstop, and Bob Johnson, left fielder of the Mackmen.

A Red Sox-Athletics trade, of course, is entirely possible. The locals are willing to listen to any deal which includes a first-class catcher. And Connie Mack, no doubt, is tiring of his debate with Hayes. But it is believed that the soft-spoken Philadelphia pilot expects to crash the first division of the American League by 1941 and might not be willing to part with key players at this time.

* * *

Mack would not have gone so high for Benny McCoy on the open market a few weeks back, if he had not visioned a contending berth for the Athletics in the not-too-distant future. At least, that is the way it looks from this direction. Hayes is one of the outstanding mask and mit performers in the majors and undoubtedly would make the Red Sox more potent from stem to stern. But the Mackmen would need to start hunting for another receiver themselves, and good ones are not lurking in every bush.

* * *

As the early Bees enjoy the sunshine and sirloin steaks of Bradenton, the squad is supported by no less than nine players who are on the official club roster and who stand a chance to stay with the varsity after the National League bell rings. George Barnicle, Joe Callahan, and Tom Earley, pitchers, spent part of last season at the Allston Hive. Nick Strincevich, young right-hander from Sacramento, comes highly recommended. Casey Stengel carried catchers Stanley Andrews and Phil Masi in 1939. Sibby Sisti is slated for second base, and John Barkley, from Evansville, may stay as an infield reserve. Carvel Rowell is in the midst of the outfield scramble.

* * *

If these young Bees fail to learn their baseball A B C's at Bradenton, it will not be because of an inefficient faculty. As they labor on the Ninth Street grounds, the eyes of Bob Quinn, Casey Stengel, George Kelly, Johnny Cooney, Bob Coleman and Jack Onslow are looking on and offering constructive criticism.

* * *

Manager Art Ross of the Bruins has named Art Jackson, third line center, to sit out tonight's Boston Garden engagement with the Toronto Maple Leafs. In Jackson's place will be Flash Hollett. Red Hamill, back from Hershey, will fill Hollett's utility role.

* * *

Charles "Buzz" Harvey, the former Holy Cross All-Eastern tackle and more recently football coach at Northbridge High School and now Saugus High, will be given a testimonial dinner at the Hotel Manger tomorrow evening. A former Somerville High athlete, Alec Downey, is chairman of the arrangement committee.

Fans in this vicinity who like their hockey should visit the Boston Garden Thursday afternoon and watch Catholic High of Montreal play the Greater Boston League all-stars. Most of these Canadian boys are between the ages of 12 and 15, yet will amaze you by their skating and stick handling. Many of them are future stars for the National Hockey League.

* * *

In the track meet against Tufts tonight at Medford, Northeastern will use Jake Wiren in the weights and Arthur Field in the high jump. Jack Caswell and Francis Corcoran carry the Huskies' banner in the dash. George Shanker will attempt to break up the monopoly of Ed Dugger and Walter Hall in the hurdles. Frank Mascianica, captain of the Huskies, will run either the 300 or 600. Sam Drevitch, Dave Lockerby and Paul Durup will go the longer events, although Bill Atkinson of Tufts will be the heavy favorite.

* * *

The M. I. T. and B. U. basketball teams clash this evening in the latter's gym on St. Botolph Street.

Japanese Ingenuity

PEIPING, North China (AP)—Japanese ingenuity has developed a new court game combining the main features of tennis with a bit of baseball slugging.

Unable to obtain standard tennis balls because of the wartime import restrictions, Japanese soldiers have substituted a soft rubber-covered sphere with a minimum of bounce. A wallop which would send a tennis ball a quarter of a mile, barely drives the new ball over the net. A high lob bounces about two feet off the court.

To keep the ball in play, the players have to slug away a la Di Maggio, hitting with one or two hands in what vaguely resembles a side-arm volley. The low bounce requires quick action and wide court covering.

The new ball will never be welcomed at Wimbledon, but it provides the Japanese with plenty of exercise for a small sum. The balls cost 10 cents each in local currency, compared with the price of $16 for three imported balls.

College Football Interest Too Strong for Professional Promoters—Fenske Bows

Pro Game Fails to Click In San Francisco Bay Area

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Football season has a way of hanging on until the bitter end. San Francisco found that out in a spectacular gridiron game between Kenny Washington's flashy "Collegians" and a group of professionals gathered together by Stanford's famous former fullback Ernie Nevers.

It was San Francisco's third attempt in as many years to put over a professional football game in this community with an eye to establishing a professional team here which would compete with Sacramento, Los Angeles, and San Diego and perhaps Seattle and Portland in a Coast League.

Won in a Breeze

Well, Kenny's boys won in a breeze 21-0 as everyone knows, but the attendance of some 8,000 fans just about convinced the promoters that professional football falls as flat in this area as the proverbial duck's instep.

Not that the game wasn't a good one. Kenny Washington, the speedy All-America, was all and more than anyone could expect him to be. Doyle Nave, formerly of Southern California, did some beautiful passing; Leroy Zimmerman, formerly of San Jose State, some exceptional kicking and running. And for the professionals George Karamatic, once of Gonzaga, now of the Washington Redskins, Al Braga, once of University of San Francisco, Phil Dougherty, center, formerly of Santa Clara and now of the Chicago Cardinals, were standouts.

Probably professional scouts decided they'd like to have Kenny and his lads on their teams—but apart from that the game really wasn't worth all the time, money, and effort put into it. They just about broke even financially with the amount of money left over for the advertised "charity" very small.

"Why," you ask, "won't professional football go over in San Francisco?"

Too Much Football

There is probably one very good answer: Too many collegiate football teams of good caliber that play on both Saturday and Sunday in the Bay area.

If you see California or Stanford play in a Coast Conference game on Saturday afternoon and on Sunday watch Santa Clara or St. Mary's, or the University of San Francisco meet another good nonconference team—like Purdue, or Utah—the chances are that you, as the average football fan, have had enough for that week end.

About the only thing left for the professionals here would be to play at night somewhere; or in the middle of the week; or after football season closed in December. But that would hardly pay them.

Los Angeles with its "Bulldogs" have been fairly successful but have made no money to speak of, and certainly if a locality that is as athletically minded as Los Angeles can't support a team, how and why would San Francisco with as many good college teams for a much smaller population?

* * *

And speaking of football for next fall, here's a situation that has yet to be duplicated anywhere in the United States. On Sept. 28, when the season officially opens here—six good teams are scheduled to play in one afternoon in the Bay area; four of them in a double-header on one field, Kezar Stadium.

Stanford begins its new season under new-coach Clark Shaughnessy against University of San Francisco, and Santa Clara meets Utah at Kezar Stadium in the "double header" that should leave the fans woozy when the final gun goes off.

And as though this "opener" weren't enough for one day, the University of California announces it is going to meet the first Big Ten team to come here to meet a Pacific Coast Conference squad in some years—Michigan that same afternoon at Berkeley.

The California Stadium holds some 87,000. Kezar Stadium will crowd in 50,000 or more. Probably both will be filled that afternoon of Sept. 28, 1940. Yes, indeed, folks here will go to football games—but too much football is like too much of anything else. It's a drug on the market, and that's what professional football is at the moment in California.

Royal Arch Gunnison

Contenders in Western Open Golf

Wide World

HOUSTON, Texas—"Slammin'" Sammy Snead (left) and Harold "Jug" McSpaden compare scores. Snead is currently featuring the Western open golf championship here with a 68 to puncture par. McSpaden, who won the Houston open on the same course last year, tied for third with two others, Ralph Guldahl and Jack Grout.

Leaders Stay Out Front In Scoring Race

MONTREAL, Feb. 20 (AP) — It seems about time for something to pop in the National Hockey League's individual scoring contest.

It has been entirely too calm lately, and unless someone gets "hot," Boston's Milt Schmidt may win without having to work for the honor.

Schmidt has held a four-point lead a couple of weeks now with 39, to 35 for Bryan Hextall of the New York Rangers. Neither scored a point in the week which ended Sunday. In third place, Neil Colville of the Rangers made one goal for 32 points.

Further down the list, there were some changes that didn't make much difference. Woody Dumart of Boston collected a goal and an assist to take over fourth place with 31 points. A point behind him, Bobby Bauer and Bill Cowley of Boston and Phil Watson of the Rangers wound up in a three-way tie, giving the two rivals for the league championship a monopoly on the first seven scoring places. They also have six others in the top 20. Bauer made three points last week; Cowley, two, and Watson, one.

Hextall's 20 goals and Watson's 23 assists, unchanged since last week, still are tops in the two separate scoring departments. Herb Cain of Boston, who netted two goals last week, is second in that line with 18. Schmidt has 17 goals and the second-place total of 22 assists.

Red Horner's belligerent activities against the Montreal Canadiens over the week end restored the Toronto defense ace to his usual place at the head of the penalty list. He has received 75 minutes in penalties, 11 more than Art Coulter of the Rangers.

Leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Schmidt, Boston	17	22	39
Hextall, Rangers	20	15	35
N. Colville, Rangers	16	16	32
Dumart, Boston	16	15	31
Cowley, Boston	11	19	30
Bauer, Boston	11	19	30
Watson, Rangers	7	23	30
Drillon, Toronto	17	12	29
Armstrong, Americans	14	14	28
Cain, Boston	18	9	27
Blake, Montreal	14	13	27
Hiller, Rangers	12	15	27
L. Patrick, Rangers	12	15	27
MacDonald, Rangers	13	13	26
Shibicky, Rangers	9	16	25
Conacher, Americans	8	17	25
Sands, Montreal	7	17	24
Howe, Detroit	10	13	23
Smith, Rangers	8	15	23
Anderson, Americans	10	12	22
Dahlstrom, Chicago	8	14	22
Hollett, Boston	8	14	22
Wiseman, Boston	6	16	22
Jackson, Boston	7	15	22
Chamberlain, Toronto	5	17	22

Big Stars of Track World Trail on the Flat Boards

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 20 (AP)—There's a lot to be said for experience in indoor track competition, and a dozen or so beaten favorites in last night's Seton Hall College meet probably are saying it today.

It isn't that such runners as Chuck Fenske of Wisconsin, winner of five straight major mile races; Gene Venzke, Glenn Cunningham, John Woodruff, John Borican and Don Lash lack experience, but a lot of the knowledge they have picked up in their years of running doesn't count when they get into Newark Armory. Its flat board floor and sharp turns are far different from the banked curves of Madison Square Garden, where the stars are used to running.

Aided by Handicaps

That's the main reason why the big names of the track world were listed in the also rans while the boys who have had to do most of their campaigning in armories came out ahead. They were aided, in most cases, by handicaps, but still they won.

Winners of principal events were Sanford Goldberg, the "Flying Fireman" of New York's Millrose A. A., in the 1,000-yard run; Jim Kehoe of the University of Maryland, half-mile; Norman Gordon, an "unknown" from the Shanahan Catholic Club of Philadelphia, J. B. Reilly mile run; Jimmy Herbert of New York University, Waldron 600 yards, and Walter Mehl of Wisconsin, two-mile run.

Goldberg, drawing a five-yard handicap and running at his favorite distance, figured to have at least a chance against Fenske, Venzke and Cunningham. Herbert's 600 victory was true to form All the other results were "upsets."

Meet Record Time

The Flying Fireman, galloping smoothly around the corners while Fenske had trouble keeping his footing, won by six yards in meet record time of 2:12.9, far below Borican's 1939 mark. Herbert nosed out Wesley Wallace of Fordham in the fast time of 1:54.4.

Gordon and Mehl also cracked meet records, the latter with a rather notable example of how headwork counts in this meet. Passing up a 15-yard handicap, he started from scratch with Lash and Tommy Deckard in the two-mile and won it in 9:02.4, the second fastest time ever made on an Armory floor. He revealed afterward he had a special pair of rubber-soled shoes made to insure his footing, and he wore them out finishing a yard ahead of Joe McCluskey, who had a 25-yard start. Deckard, last year's winner was third, while Lash, who set the old record of 9:12.6, was beaten by 100 yards.

Gordon, starting from the 50-yard mark, finished in 4:14, compared with Phil Graves' 1939 meet record of 4:18.8. Leslie MacMitchell and Archie San Romani, starting from scratch, were second and fourth, with Carmen Bova of Seton Hall splitting them.

A fourth meet record fell to the Seton Hall prep team, which won the scholastic mile relay in 3:28.9.

Larry MacPhail Visions Dodgers Improved in '40

CLEARWATER, Fla., Feb. 20 (AP) Larry MacPhail, obviously pleased with his Brooklyn ball club strengthening deals, predicted today "the Dodgers will be better this year than last."

For the President of the Dodgers the prediction was the same as saying the National League pennant race this season will be between his outfit and some other club.

Most Improved

"Which team in the National League has improved itself more than us since last season?" asked MacPhail looking with pride over his spring training squad.

Brooklyn finished in third place last year, 12½ games behind the champion Cincinnati Reds. Five or six games "better" this campaign probably would put the Dodgers close enough to feel the pennant, if not carry it home to Flatbush.

To bolster a weak outfield, MacPhail bought veteran Joe Vosmik from the Boston Red Sox; signed Roy Cullenbine, made a Detroit free agent by Commissioner K. M. Landis recently; and brought up slugging Calvin Chapman from Nashville of the Southern Association.

Outhit McCoy

"Everybody is yelling about Benny McCoy," said MacPhail, "but when he and Cullenbine played on the same club in the American Association and looked at the same pitching, Cullenbine had the biggest batting average. The boy's big, fast and can throw. I'm satisfied he'll make good for us."

Vosmik's all-time major league hitting mark of better than .300 is what impresses the Dodger prexy about the former Red Sox outfielder. And he points out that Chapman hit .346 and smote 18 home runs last year.

MacPhail, checking over last year's pitching records, hopes his mound staff will get a few breaks this season.

Manager Leo Durocher and MacPhail have 19 players at camp here who were not with the club last year.

"Some of them are going to help us," prophesied MacPhail. "The law of averages should take care of that. If they help us, enough, well—"

Mild Upset Sees Lloyd Budge In Pro Tennis Win

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 20 (AP)—Lloyd Budge sprang a mild upset yesterday by eliminating Vincent Richards of New York, 6—4, 6—4, in the $2,500 professional tennis tournament here.

Other favorites, including Lloyd's younger brother, Don Budge, top-ranking professional, had a merry time. Don brushed aside Dan Watson of Washington, D. C., 6—2, 6—4.

Second seeded Fred Perry crushed Otto Bernardin of Durham, N. C., 6—3, 6—0. Bill Tilden, former master of the world's courts, failed to see action, and Bruce Barnes of White Plains, N. Y., won by default over Jimmy McDougall of New York.

Walter Senior, seventh-seeded player from Chicago, easily ousted Bob Murray of New York, 6—2, 6—1.

John Nogrady of New York and John Hendrix of Chattanooga, Tenn., played a keenly contested match with Nogrady winning 6—3, 2—6, 6—2. The longest test was between Frank Goeltz of Washington and Jim Pressley of Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y., which Goeltz won, 6—4, 0—6, 6—4.

Allan Paces Field

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 20 (AP)—Frank Allan of Pittston, Pa., scored a 74, two over par, to pace a fast field yesterday through the qualifying round of the 16th annual Dixie amateur golf tournament.

W. H. Mandley of Wetherfield, Conn, and Bruno Minkley of Boston carded 76's.

Frank Strafaci of New York, former National public links champion, qualified with a 78. Bobby Dunkelberger of High Point, N. C., Southern amateur titleholder, and Raymond Pittman, Pinehurst, N. C., turned in cards of 79.

Three Yankees Accept

NEW YORK (AP)—The signed contracts of first baseman Babe Dahlgren and pitchers Atley Donald and Johnny Murphy have arrived at the New York Yankee office, bringing the total of contracts on file to 24. Nine players still are unsigned.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 19

Dartmouth 63, U. of Virginia 13.

WHERE TO GO FOR LUNCHEON TEA DINNER IN EUROPE

ENGLAND

LONDON

THE HALF MOON

3-Course Lunch 1/9. Teas, Homemade Cakes and Scones. Dinner Wednesday (to order) 2/6.

40, CURZON ST. W. 1, GRO. 1933

Demaret's Putting Peculiarity

One peculiarity of Jimmy Demaret's grand golf game is that he always paces a right angle triangle from his ball to the cup before putting.

It is in that way that Jimmy determines the speed of a green and just how hard he wants to stroke the ball. After planning that part of a putt, he returns to the ball and then reads the roll of the green and grain of the grass.

Another bit of individualism in Demaret's play is that he always swings his right hand over the ball before selecting an iron for any approach or chip shot. He makes that gesture to determine the stroke he needs and only then decides upon a club.

Demaret is one of the most generous givers of putts among tournament players. A few years ago he conceded Gene Sarazen a putt that really meant the match in a P. G. A. championship, and he handed Willie Goggin several sizable ones in the San Francisco match play open finals. Demaret not only is a grand sportsman at all times, but he also has tremendous confidence in his own putter . . . a confidence that seldom is misplaced these days.

Boston Player Advances In National Play

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—Only two of the eight seeded players in the Women's National Squash racquets tournament lifted a racket yesterday to gain the second round.

Barbara Williams, seeded No. 4, won easily from Mrs. Albert L. Register of Plainfield, N. J., 15—7, 15—8, 15—6. Frida Scharman, seeded No. 8, eliminated Mrs. Edward E. Post of New York, 15—6, 15—7, 15—7. The six others, led by Anne Page of Philadelphia, defending champion, drew byes or defaults.

Baba Madden, Boston, defeated Esther Daley of Merion, Pa., 15—6, 15—5, 15—13, and Betty Riegel of Philadelphia ousted her fellow townsman, Betty Wales, 15—6, 15—9, 15—17, 12—15, 15—9.

Florence LeBoutillier of Westbury, L. I., who may disturb the seedings, romped through Lucy Shea of Boston, 15—6, 15—4, 18—16. Eileen Beresford of Short Hills, N. J., ousted Agatha Shinnick of Boston, 15—11, 15—8, 15—3.

In the team competition, Philadelphia's first team defeated New York's firsts, 4—1, but its second team lost by the same score. The third New York and Philadelphia teams play today, and the victorious New York seconds will oppose Boston, only other entry in the competition.

Ernie Nevers Resigns

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20 (AP)—Ernie Nevers, former Stanford University football player, has mailed his resignation as coach of the Chicago Cardinals of the National Professional Football League.

Nevers said he planned to return to Stanford to work on a physical education degree.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Ossie Solem signed new three-year contract as head football coach at Syracuse.

Three Years Ago

Eddie O'Brien, Syracuse, lowered own world record for 500 yards to 57.6 seconds at New York A. C. meet; Glenn Cunningham won Baxter Mile in 4:12.4.

Five Years Ago

Babe Ruth, back from trip around world, hinted at willingness to sign player contract with Yankees for 1935 since no managerial job available.

Morrie Arnovich

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Feb. 20 (AP)—Convinced that "all that goes up is bound to come down"—including batting averages—Morrie Arnovich, slugging Phillie outfielder, is not concerned about the 1940 campaign.

Arnovich boosted his batting record up to the sensational peak of .402 last season, but saw it slip back to .324 before September.

"As long as you play baseball your batting average is going to go up and down," the Wisconsin boy said.

"If a fellow could figure out why it does, he could make a lot of money. But it'll always be that way."

Independent Basketball

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 20 (AP)—Two pre-tournament favorites—the Bismarck (N. D.) Phantoms and the Spokane (Wash.) Round Tables—won first-round games last night in the National Independent basketball tournament of the Interstates Basketball Association.

The Phantoms came from behind to defeat the Anderson (Ind.) Eagles, 31 to 26. The Round Table five trounced the Columbus (Ga.) Ne-Hi quintet, 47 to 32.

Indianapolis' Stewart - Warner squad registered a 43-to-29 victory over Press-Inn of Chicago. Roth Service from Reading, Ohio, beat the Shoshone (Idaho) Indians, 20 to 19, in the night's final tilt.

Tournament officials announced a revised second-round which would permit the event to end Thursday night instead of Friday.

Massey Wins Ski Title

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Feb. 20 (AP) — Taking first place in the downhill and slalom, and second in the cross-country and jumping events, Paul Massey of Pittsburgh yesterday won the Pennsylvania State ski schampionship.

Massey, representing the Interstate Ski Club of New York, finished second to a pair of Pennsylvania State College sophomores in the jumping and six-mile cross-country contests.

Phil Sussman, a college student from Reading, Mass., won the jumping contest and Max Peters the cross-country.

Finnish Relief Funds Already Mounting High

Early, though incomplete, returns reveal that sports already have contributed more than ten thousand dollars to the Finnish Relief Fund. The bulk of this has come in contributions since the vast program of sports events for the Fund has barely begun. However, eight sports are represented to date.

Basketball, with six shows on widely scattered fronts, has contributed $657.14, from the $366 netted at a Rutgers High School game to $10 mailed from El Paso by Texas College of Mines and Metals. A Paterson amateur-pro exhibition netted $171.84; an Endicott, N. Y., program $50; a Newport News school card $44.30, and Case School, Cleveland, $15. Three boxing shows have added to the total as follows: $265.56, $139.79, and $125. In addition, another presented $108.

Golf has returned $345, through the medium of an amateur-pro event on the Coast sponsored by Bing Crosby.

Although Taisto Maki, Finland's sensational runner, hasn't made a competitive appearance yet, his presence in this country already is responsible for $846.32. The collection after the Millrose Games in the Garden brought $592.72, coins dropped in the Finnish flag during the Maki arrival parade added up to $57.63 and the St. Louis A. A. U. forwarded $195.97.

Pro football is noted in the check of $1,000 from Dan Topping, owner of the Brooklyn Dodgers; bowling in $250 given by Lew Markus, alley owner.

Anonymous contributions from sportsmen include one check for $5,000.

Snead Punctures Par Figure As Byron Nelson Fades Out

HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 20 (AP)—While the National open champion quit in disgust, Sammy Snead, the young West Virginia slammer, punctured par to take the second-round lead in the Western open golf tournament yesterday.

One of five men who came below par 71, Snead went around the River Oaks course in 34-34—68.

He combined that with his 75 of the previous day for a 143 two-day total.

Slippery greens handicapped the players and Byron Nelson, the National champion and defending titleholder, gave up when he missed a two-foot putt on No. 10.

"I've missed 12 putts that I should have made in the last 28 holes," he groaned.

He had turned the first nine in 40, and probably could not have qualified for today's rounds.

Snead birdied five holes, and sank numerous long putts, winding up at No. 18 by holing a 25-footer.

Alone in second place was Clayton Heafner, Linville, N. C. A smooth 36-36—72 gave him a two-day total of 144.

Three men were tied for third place at 145—Ralph Guldahl of Dallas, who won the title three years in a row before Nelson won it six months ago; Jack Grout, Mamaroneck, N. Y., and Harold (Jug) McSpaden, Winchester, Mass., pro, who won the Houston open over the same layout last year.

Guldahl, the first man to break par today, had 34-35—69; Grout 36-34—70, and McSpaden 35-36—71.

The sixth-place spot was jammed by Lloyd Mangrum of Chicago, whose 35-36—71 gave him 146; Jimmy Demaret, Houston pro and favorite of the gallery, with 36-38—74; Tony Penna, of Dayton, Ohio, 35-36—71, and Leonard Dodson of Kansas City, 34-34—68.

The 50 low pros and ties and the 22 low amateurs and ties qualified for the 36-hole final day's play today for the $5,000 and prizes. First place is worth $1,000.

The leading scorers and two-day totals:

Sam Snead, White Sulphur Springs, 75-68—143.
Clayton Heafner, Linville, N. C., 72-72—144.
Ralph Guldahl, Dallas, 76-69—145.
Jack Grout, Mamaroneck, N. Y., 75-70—145.
Harold McSpaden, Winchester, 74-71—145.
Lloyd Mangrum, Chicago, 75-71—146.
Jimmy Demaret, Houston, 72-74—146.
Tony Penna, Dayton, Ohio, 75-71—146.
Leonard Dodson, Kansas City, 78-68—146.
Stephen Warga, Jr., N. Y. C., 75-72—147.
Ray Mangrum, Oakmont, Pa., 76-71—147.
Paul Runyan, White Plains, 75-72—147.
Ben Hogan, Purchase, N. Y., 76-71—147.
Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y., 72-75—147.
Leland Gibson, Kansas City, 75-73—148.
Ralph Williamson, Fort Wayne, 72-76—148.
Dick Metz, Chicago, 78-70—148.
Jimmy Hines, Lakeville, N. Y., 74-74—148.
Charles Farlow, Burlington, 78-71—149.
Lawson Little, Bretton Woods, 77-72—149.

Cards' Night Games

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Dates for the Cardinals' seven night games in St. Louis were announced here, with the Brooklyn Dodgers leading off under the lights on Tuesday, June 4.

The other National League teams will play here at night as follows: Boston, Tuesday, June 11; Cincinnati, Tuesday, July 2; New York, Thursday, July 11; Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 17; Pittsburgh, Wednesday, Aug. 14, and Chicago, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

The lighting plant, now under construction at Sportsman's Park as a joint venture of the Cardinals and the Browns, will be ready about the middle of May. The Browns, who open a two-week home stand May 14, have not yet announced their night schedule.

New Orleans Open

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20 (AP)—A one-day postponement of the $10,000 New Orleans open gold tournament, originally scheduled to start Wednesday, was announced yesterday because rain has delayed the Western open at Houston, Texas.

The pro-amateur best-ball matches will begin Thursday, and the regular 72-hole competition will get under way Friday with one round each day, ending on Monday instead of Sunday.

Ontario Bonspiel

TORONTO (AP)—Three of nine United States rinks competing in the Ontario Curling Association's 13th annual Bonspiel won first round matches Feb. 19 in play for the Royal York Trophy, outstanding award of the Bonspiel.

Two Schenectady rinks, skipped by C. L. Hequembourg and J. C. Parker, and a Milwaukee foursome piloted by Harry Scott were among the winners. A second Milwaukee rink led by Dr. J. A. Mackenzie and five entries from the Detroit Curling Club were eliminated from the Royal York competition.

Losing rinks enter play for the North American Life and Seagram awards.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	23	8	8	119	66	54
Boston	24	8	4	130	74	52
Toronto	19	14	8	101	82	43
Chicago	16	16	6	79	98	38
Detroit	13	20	6	97	98	32
Americans	11	25	3	80	115	25
Canadiens	9	24	4	70	113	22

College Track

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 19

Connecticut State 45, Massachusetts State 36.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 19

Dartmouth 7, Boston College 0.
Western Reserve 2, Carnegie Tech 1.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 19

Ohio State 58, Northwestern 52.
Purdue 25, Michigan 17.
Indiana 46, Iowa 42.
Chicago 38, Minnesota 32.
Illinois 37, Wisconsin 33.
Washington State 49, Washington 44.
Georgia Tech 44, Kentucky 19.
Creighton 42, Washington (St. Louis) 38.
Duquesne 33, Geneva 23.
Rice 60, Arkansas 43.
South Dakota 38, Omaha 34
Earlham 39, Depauw 27.
New Mexico 29, Arizona State (Flagstaff) 28
Eastern Washington 48, Western Washington 45.
New Mexico Aggies 62, Texas Mines 60.
Marshall (W. Va.) 51, Morehead T. 40.
Pacific Lutheran 54, St. Martin's 39.
Whitman 47, Willamette 31.
Tarkio 60, Central 31.
Baker 48, McPherson 40.
Augustana 42, Monmouth 35.
Illinois Wesleyan 32, Millikin 27.
St. Benedict's 37, Wichita 32.
Concord (W. Va.) 60, Salem 58.
St. Norbert 41, Carroll 39.
St. Joseph's (Ind.) 48, Oakland City (Ind.) 17
Rio Grande (Ohio) 45, Ashland 39.
Ripon 36, Lawrence 32.
Lafayette 39, Muhlenberg 35
High Point (N. C.) 44, Mexico U. 34.
Slippery Rock 51, Grove City 48.
Alderson-Broaddus 68, Potomac State 44
Toledo 55, Western T. (Kalamazoo) 47.
Hope 30, Albion 4.
Alma 35, Michigan Normal 9.
Ursinus 39 Drexel 9.
Duke 46, N. C. State 37.
North Carolina 47, Clemson 30.
Florida 48, Stetson 1.
LaSalle 50, Penn. Mil. College 31.
Blue Ridge 44, Randolph Macon 31.
South Carolina 47, Davidson 39.
William and Mary 43, Richmond 38.
Maryville 48, Emory and Henry 30.
Appalachian State T. 41, King College 34
Vanderbilt 31, Sewanee 28.

College Wrestling

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 19

Oklahoma A & M 33, Kansas State 3.

Dodger Pitcher Signs

CLEARWATER, Fla. (AP)—Forrest (Tot) Pressnell has come to terms with President Larry MacPhail of the Brooklyn Dodgers and joined the practice sessions. His signing left Luke Hamlin as the only unsigned Dodger pitcher. Harold Reese, highly touted recruit shortstop, has joined the squad and imoressed Manager Leo Durocher with his fielding.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

First Box Score Within Two Weeks

By the end of next week all 16 major league training camps will be thickly populated and the baseball fan will have digested his first official box score. For five days batterymen of the Brooklyn Dodgers and Washington Senators have been conditioning in Florida. A gang of Boston Bee youngsters started yesterday. In far-off Anaheim, Calif., practice today began for Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics, who also inaugurate the Grapefruit League season with Seattle of the Pacific Coast League on March 2. From that date until the middle of October, the familiar box score will crowd the sports page of your favorite newspaper.

Gabby Hartnett, who today is traveling West from Chicago by train, will call together his pitchers and catchers at Catalina Island for the opening workout on Thursday morning. Bill Terry assembles his Giants at Winter Haven, Fla., early Saturday. Detroit and the Yankees get going the following day, and Cincinnati starts on Monday. Feb. 28 is reporting day for the first squads of Cleveland, Chicago White Sox, St. Louis Browns and Pittsburgh Pirates. The Red Sox and Phillies begin March 1, and the Cardinals the next morning.

A check-up of the major league roster reveals that four teams have selected new training sites. In the National League, the lowly Phillies have moved from New Braunfels, Texas, to swank Miami Beach, and the Giants have shifted from Baton Rouge, La., to Winter Haven, Fla. The American League finds the Cleveland Indians at Fort Myers, Fla., instead of their old stamping grounds at New Orleans, and the Athletics at Anaheim in place of Lake Charles, La.

The schedule shows Detroit back at Lakeland, where they own the best training field in Florida; the Red Sox back on Payne Field, next to the Sarasota Terrace Hotel; the Yankees still at St. Petersburg, in the Suwannee Hotel; the White Sox at Pasadena, in Southern California; the St. Louis Browns isolated in San Antonio, Texas, and Washington at Orlando, Fla. Brooklyn has returned to Clearwater, but has moved to the Bellevue-Biltmore Hotel in Belleair, the favorite stopping place of Commissioner Landis. Boston's Bees considered several other training sites, but finally decided to go back to Bradenton, Fla. The Cardinals still like St. Petersburg, Cincinnati prefers Tampa, and Pittsburgh stops at San Bernardino, not far from the White Sox.

By moving to Florida, the Giants and Indians planted themselves within a bus ride of a majority of rival camps. The Indians, however, are not scheduled for many visits to the North and West because they did not decide upon Fort Myers until most of the other clubs had completed their spring bookings. At San Antonio, the Browns have an ideal training site as far as weather conditions are concerned. Ninty per cent of the managers in the majors contend that the Texas city is the last word. But for practice games, the occupants of the American League cellar must depend chiefly on minor league teams. Toledo of the American Association, at New Braunfels, is a short bus ride from San Antonio.

Although the Bees already have taken over one wing of the Manatee River Hotel in Bradenton, only a few of the boys now performing before Casey Stengel and his aides will be around when the National League season opens in April. Most of the youngsters now digging up the Ninth Street Fair Grounds will be farmed to Hartford and Evansville, for further schooling from Bob Coleman and Jack Onslow. The initial squad of regular Bees will check in at Bradenton on March 1.

Bright spots on a blustery day are furnished by the snug cheeriness of the new raincoats. Stores advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are constantly finding ways to make rainy weather attractive.

The Home Forum

Choosing By Words

AN ODD THING, isn't it, to choose a new perfume for its title? Something like ordering an unfamiliar cheese because its name rolls pleasantly under the tongue. There's no telling where such choices, based on words rather than facts, will lead you.

Anyway, words can be strong and comforting in moments of indecision, so what is more natural than relying on them when you have a decision to make, an important decision, like choosing a perfume for a friend?

* * *

On two occasions I did this odd thing, with odd results. The first was in a perfume factory in Bermuda, a darling little gift-box of a place, all done up in bright growing flowers without and bright petal-strewn trays within. Just as it stood, it looked ready to be picked up and tucked under somebody's arm and carried off as a souvenir.

All the lovely flowers of that lovely island had been distilled and bottled and wrapped in tempting yellow and white packages, labeled in the mellifluous terms of Oleander and Bougainvillaea and Poinsettia and Hibiscus, and so on. I had never met the Hibiscus flower before. It had a sharp, tangy look. Its name was exotic, at least to me. What a rare perfume that must be. The Easter Lily, queen of Bermuda perfumes, was no doubt superb. But we knew the Easter Lily at home. It was Hibiscus I chose to take back to my friend.

In a poetic-looking room of test tubes and other ornamental devices for the extracting and refining of the precious essence, an ornamental young woman had told us in a low, pleasing voice all about how everything was done. To me, the process remained obscure. In the medley of delightful but confusing impressions, a potpourri of sights and sounds and scents, only the word Hibiscus stood out. A new word. A fine word. I prized the label on my package. I never thought of trying out the scent. The place was full of garden odors. This was one of them. I let it go at that.

* * *

Of course, there is more than one perfume factory in that flower-laden island. So before long I came upon another, no less fragrant and charming and giftlike than the first. Only this was a very special factory, where everything was done very specially. Another ornamental young woman with a low, pleasing voice, told us so.

"Our perfumes are the very heart and soul of the native flowers," the lecture went on, a trifle mechanically; and somehow these words in a stream, tabulated and poured out by rote, were less impressive than the single jewel of a word I was happily hugging to myself.

I was listening somewhat vaguely, occupied with surrounding attractions, when suddenly these words, hard and pungent, smote the air: "We do not use Hibiscus because the Hibiscus flower has no scent."

* * *

The other occasion for blind perfume buying was in Nice, where a most sensitive parfumeur discoursed on his wares. His shop was, like the others, a giftboxed and beribboned affair, looking ready to be picked up and carried off for itself alone. His voice was mild, his English bland, dripping the nuances of perfumery in exquisite drop-like phrases. This time I was buying for three friends.

"Here is Breath of the Morning, Madame, delicate, pastel, harmonizing with the fragile type. If that is not right, perhaps it would be Oriental Magic or Gypsy Fire, the one dark, mysterious, the other a vivacious, heady odor?"

The walls were scintillating with shelves of glass containers. The counters glowed with packages of all sizes, wrapped and ready for purchase in a mauve and blue color scheme, with a small, lacquer-red butterfly for trademark.

The sensitive parfumeur selected one by one the glittering sample flacons, removed from each the long, decorative dropper, and waved it before my rather satiated nose. Over each he rhapsodized separately, pointing out, with agile perception, its distinctive quality. The rhapsody was more rhapsodic over the costlier perfumes. If I had listened properly, I could have learned fairly thoroughly the history, art, and appreciation of perfume making.

In addition to all the floral scents that are and those that never were, there was Flight of the Night Wind, Toujours à Vous, Number 678 (too mathematical), Cheviot (for street wear) but no Gingham for the kitchen, Chenille, Aigrette, Silken Wing of the Song Sparrow, Walking Stick (for hiking), and Pour le Sport (spectator only).

* * *

Needless to say, dear reader, these names are purely imaginary. Any resemblance to living perfumes, past, present or future, is entirely accidental. The story is in fact more or less of a fraud, because it is not in any part of it literally quite true. (Writer's safeguard.)

The glittering flacons, the mauve and blue packages, the smooth, insistent voice, all became more and more bewildering. Everything was there but the scent. For, in a sea of smells, I couldn't smell anything particularly.

Words were the only refuge. I would choose by title. If the title fitted, the perfume must. Quiet Hour—that seemed tame, for a perfume. Whispering Zephyr — Hmmm — might be desirably elusive. I wanted something just a little exciting, a little baffling, a wisp of a scent that vanished before you quite caught it.

Here was one. I Remember Your Face But The Name Escapes Me. What a long title! No, that wouldn't do, either. Too cumbersome. No rhythm to it.

De Tout Un Peu! Ah, that should be it! A little of everything, something for everybody. I took three packages and fled. And to this day I have no idea what the scent is like.

* * *

The three friends politely said "Thank you" when they received their small mauve and blue packages and then never broached the subject again. As for the one who received the yellow and white package, the exotic Hibiscus, I have not seen her since.

MARGARET LLOYD

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Leaves in Winter

The copper beach has shed its leaves,
They lie in a crust of brown below,
But the oak leaves rustle on the bough
Sifting the winds to catch the snow.
Storms stripped the poplars long ago
But the willow's green is trailing now
Blunting the winds all barbed with snow
On slender leaves like silken strands.
Like a tangled skein the woodbine hangs
Breathing with all winds that blow,
But the ivy claps its leafy hands
And whispers ever of wind and snow.

MARIE GILCHRIST

By Courtesy of the Carroll Carstairs Gallery, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"FLOWERS": *A Painting by Henri Rousseau*

HENRI ROUSSEAU is a perfect example of the untaught and natural artist. His inborn sense of decoration and composition and his imaginative and almost mystic quality stamps him as a true and a very great painter, but the facts of his life have added not a little to his reputation. Anyone who has heard of Rousseau knows that he was a customs or excise official who painted entirely for his own pleasure. He is undoubtedly the most famous of the "Sunday painters," as self-taught artists, painting in what spare time they may find, have since been called. Happily painting all that pleased him —purely from his imagination's eye, for the most part—this petty official has caught the public fancy. It is interesting that he did not begin to paint or exhibit much before he was forty years old. Not long after, however, he gave up his office work and struggled along as best he could by giving a few painting and violin lessons. During his life, he sold very few of his canvases and was paid but little for them. Yet his life must have been a satisfactory one, since he did that which he enjoyed most, without interest in acclaim or criticism.

As may be seen by this flower study, Rousseau painted not realistically but decoratively, with small regard for modeling and form. Yet the pattern of the composition is a charming one. This stiff, somewhat primitive handling may be seen in all his canvases and is most apparent in his portrait groups. His work may be divided roughly into the flower subjects, the figure or genre scenes, and the large imaginative paintings. In the latter group are his extraordinary jungle scenes, full of tropical trees and giant flowers with monkeys and tigers among them. They have a magical quality and wonderfully conceived decorative power which come strangely from a person of Rousseau's background.

B. T.

A Nearly Silent Concert

TOWARDS FIVE O'CLOCK in the evening, as the burning sun has commenced to sink, quantities of musicians in zebu chariots arrive, almost stealthily. The Maharajah has lent me the orchestra from his palace for several hours.

They come barefooted and noiselessly, entering my room with the velvety step of a cat; then these artists, who have fine and delicate profiles, make ceremonious bows and seat themselves on the ground. They wear little gilt turbans on their heads and diamonds in their ears, and are draped in the antique fashion with a piece of silk barred with gold, which is thrown over one shoulder so as to leave part of the chest and a metal-encircled arm free. Aromatic odours and scents of rose waters escape from their light clothing.

They carry huge instruments with copper strings, like gigantic guitars or mandolines, whose curved handles end in monsters' heads. These guitars, which give out different tones, vary much amongst themselves, but they all have large bodies, whilst here and there along the neck hollow balloons, looking like birds clustered round a stalk, are placed to increase their resonance; they are very old and precious, so withered that they have acquired great sonority; they are painted or gilt, or inlaid with ivory, and even their quaint appearance fills me with a sense of mystery, the mystery of India. The musicians smilingly show them to me; some are made to be stroked by the fingers; others to be played with a bow; others again are struck with a stick of pearl, and there is even one that is played by rolling a little ebony thing looking like a black egg over the strings. . . .

It is five o'clock, and all, to the number of about twenty-five, are seated in readiness on the carpet; the room is already filled with shadow, and punkhas keep the air in motion with their slow and wearied movement. All the monster-headed guitars are in readiness, and the musicians are about to commence. What agonizing sounds must instruments of such size produce, and what a clamour such tom-toms. I am all attention, prepared for much noise. . . .

Can the concert have commenced? From their grave and attentive attitudes, and the way in which they watch one another, it would appear so. But there is nothing to be heard. But yes; a hardly audible high note, like that of the prelude to "Lohengrin," which is then doubled, complicated, and transformed into a murmured rhythm, without growing any louder. . . . What a total surprise, this almost toneless music coming from such powerful instruments! One might have said the buzzing of a fly held within the hollow of one's hand, or the brushing of the wings of a night-moth against the glass. . . . Then a musician places a little steel thing in his mouth and rubs his cheek over it, so as to produce the murmurings of a fountain. One of the largest and most complicated guitars, that the player caresses with his hand as if he feared it, says, "hou, hou" all the time on nearly the same note, like the veiled cry of the screech owl; another instrument, which is muted, makes a sound like that of the sea breaking on the shore; and there are hardly audible drummings played by fingers on the edge of the tom-toms. Then suddenly come unexpected violences, furies that last for a couple of seconds, when the strings vibrate with full force, and the tom-toms struck in another way give out dull and heavy sounds like elephants walking over hollow ground, or mimic the rumblings of subterranean water, or a torrent that falls into an abyss. But this subsides quickly, and the nearly silent music continues.—From "India," by PIERRE LOTI.

Hilltop

Above me stars are a thousand lamps on invisible streets airy and high;
but below me men's windows spangle a snug valley, and earth is more starry than sky.

CARLYLE MORGAN

Whitby's Treasure of Jet

A WATERING PLACE would be incomplete without a stock of ornaments to gratify the generous emotions of excursionists. In general we find the shop windows decked with rosy shells, grotesque petrifactions, or specimens of malachite and lapis lazuli, "all found in the immediate neighborhood." Articles of unknown age and value can thus be purchased at sixpence each, and we can testify our affection for absent friends by a present. At Whitby, however, these depots wear a less gay and even somewhat funereal aspect, but are furnished with articles of a more sterling character. The mineral wealth of the neighborhood has driven foreign competition from the field. Jet is the dark treasure sought and supplied. Here are bracelets of jet, brooches of jet, and Italian cameos and crystal ammonites set in the same rare substance. The only place in which it is found in England is within nine miles north and south of Whitby; and although it exists in Italy and Germany, it is not so abundant in these countries, nor embedded, as it is said, in alum shale. . . .

That this beautiful substance was prized in very ancient times may be concluded from its name being derived from the Greek word (whence also *agate*), and primarily from the river Gages, in Lycia, where it is said to have been first discovered. . . . Jet ornaments are of very early date. I was shown one resembling a bugle, about an inch in length, which had been picked up in an old British barrow; . . . The manufacture was carried on until the time of Elizabeth, when it seemed to have suddenly ceased, and not to have been revived until 1800. . . .

Whitby is said by some to have derived its name from a rock, which stands before it, ever white with foaming surf; but others attribute it to the town for having been remarkable for bright stone buildings at a time when the material generally in use was wood. This peculiarity may be accounted for by the number of religious houses, we are told to forty, which once clustered around the East Cliff. . . .

Our last expedition was to the celebrated Beggars' Bridge. Turning inland from Whitby, we crossed an open moor, and passed through a wild panorama of far-sloping hills, mapped out into symmetrical pasturages and cornfields. As we drove along, the grouse and black-faced sheep, the sole inhabitants of this dreary domain, started before us from the purple heather. Farther on the road wound between banks azure with harebells, or golden ragwort, till we reached Egton, a straggling village with roofs alternately of tile and thatch.—A. G. L'E., in "The Land of Jet," taken from the Holiday Number of "London Society," 1869.

Demonstrating Eternal Life

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS BELIEVED by many that human life is limited, as the Psalmist stated (Psalms 90:10), to "threescore years and ten," and that if it be prolonged to "fourscore years, yet is their strength labour and sorrow." For extended years there is often expressed wonderment, or, possibly, undue commiseration, as the case may be.

In contradistinction to this common mortal belief, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 246): "Life is eternal. We should find this out, and begin the demonstration thereof;" and then she gives the admonition: "Life and goodness are immortal. Let us then shape our views of existence into loveliness, freshness, and continuity, rather than into age and blight." It is natural and reasonable, then, as one gains the proper scientific view of eternal life, to begin at once to apply this understanding in all his daily experiences.

No doubt men and women would act very differently if they could be assured that death is not to be considered with dread, and expected as though it were something real and inevitable. It is not necessary that anyone should traverse this seemingly allotted span of years in order that in some unknown realm he may begin the demonstration of eternal life. The way to begin this all-important undertaking is to "shape our views of existence into loveliness, freshness, and continuity." Do not these views present a happy opportunity for application, study, and devotion?

The teaching of Christian Science on this subject is practical, and available to all who are willing to take the necessary steps to gain a demonstrable understanding of its Principle and rules. In that wonderful prayer for his followers, Christ Jesus, as recorded in the Gospel of John, said (John 17:3), "And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." The first step towards knowing eternal life as a present reality is the acceptance, in the individual consciousness, of the fact of God's allness and of man's perfection as His image or idea. Since God includes all that is perfect, we should think of spiritual qualities, such as "loveliness, freshness, and continuity," not as merely temporary, but as perpetual. They are qualities of divine Mind, and are, therefore, eternal. The understanding that God, Spirit, is infinite, eternal Life, and that man, as His reflection, expresses that infinitude and eternality, begins at once to refute the false belief that time is something by which to measure goodness. Christian Science shows us that the reflection of God includes health, happiness, activity, and well-being, and that, in reality, there can be no time, place, or occasion for false beliefs such as age, disease, decrepitude, or limitation of any kind.

Jesus said to those that were with him (John 11:11), "Our friend Lazarus sleepeth; but I go, that I may awake him out of sleep." Mrs. Eddy, commenting on this statement, writes (Science and Health, p. 75): "Jesus restored Lazarus by the understanding that Lazarus had never died, not by an admission that his body had died and then lived again. Had Jesus believed that Lazarus had lived or died in his body, the Master would have stood on the same plane of belief as those who buried the body, and he could not have resuscitated it." And in her book, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," she says (p. 218), "Neither the Old nor the New Testament furnishes reasons or examples for the destruction of the human body, but for its restoration to life and health as the scientific proof of 'God with us.'" The eternality of life is revealed in the perfection of being, which may be demonstrated in human experience as we learn how to reflect God.

It is not so much a question of gaining life eternal as of claiming it. One needs, however, to lay off many false fears and viewpoints as one perceives and understands what the reflecting of God means. One should welcome the testing experiences which help him to abandon the useless beliefs which hinder or obstruct spiritual progress.

In the parable of the prodigal son, as recorded in Luke's Gospel, it is related that the father welcomed his son when he returned after his difficult experience, and directed the servants to prepare a feast, saying (Luke 15:23, 24), "Let us eat, and be merry: for this my son was dead, and is alive again; he was lost, and is found." Although the son had squandered his material inheritance, he was conscious of his father's love. When he had repented he could say (Luke 15:18), "I will arise and go to my father." Even so must we all arise from the illusion of life in matter and begin the demonstration of eternal life by shaping "our views of existence into loveliness, freshness, and continuity, rather than into age and blight."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

Démontrer la Vie éternelle

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

BEAUCOUP CROIENT que la vie humaine ne dure guère que "soixante-dix ans," selon l'expression du Psalmiste (Psaume 90:10), et que si d'aucuns atteignent leur quatre-vingtième année, "le plus beau de ces jours n'est que peine et tourment." Quant à ceux qui dépassent ces prétendues limites, on exprime souvent à leur égard soit l'étonnement, soit — dans certains cas — une pitié injustifiée.

Contrairement à cette croyance mortelle si répandue, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit à la page 246 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*): "La Vie est éternelle. Nous devrions reconnaître ce fait, et en commencer la démonstration;" puis l'auteur nous exhorte en ces termes: "La Vie et la bonté sont immortelles. Alors modelons nos vues concernant l'existence sur la beauté, la fraîcheur et la continuité, plutôt que sur la vieillesse et la décrépitude." Donc à mesure qu'on acquiert le concept scientifique et juste de la vie éternelle, il est naturel et raisonnable d'appliquer sans délai cette compréhension dans les détails de l'existence quotidienne.

La conduite des humains serait sans doute bien différente s'ils étaient sûrs que la mort n'est ni un sujet d'épouvante, ni une chose réelle que personne ne puisse éviter. Pour commencer la démonstration de la vie éternelle, il n'est pas nécessaire d'avoir parcouru la brève carrière qui nous aurait été assignée et d'être transportés dans des sphères inconnues. Cette tâche importante peut être entreprise dès maintenant et de la manière suivante: il nous faut modeler "nos vues concernant l'existence sur la beauté, la fraîcheur et la continuité." N'avons-nous pas là une heureuse occasion de nous consacrer à l'étude et à l'application du bien?

Sur ce sujet, l'enseignement de la Science Chrétienne est pratique, accessible à tous ceux qui veulent bien travailler pour obtenir une compréhension démontrable de son Principe et de ses règles. Nous savons par l'Évangile de Jean que dans une admirable prière en faveur de ses disciples, le Christ Jésus dit (Jean 17:3): "Or c'est ici la vie éternelle, qu'ils te connaissent, toi, le seul vrai Dieu, et celui que tu as envoyé, Jésus-Christ." Pour connaître la vie éternelle en tant que réalité présente, il faut tout d'abord que le disciple accepte dans sa conscience les faits suivants; la totalité de Dieu, la perfection de l'homme qui est Son image ou Son idée. Puisque Dieu comprend tout ce qui est parfait, nous devrions penser aux qualités spirituelles — "la beauté, la fraîcheur et la continuité" — comme étant perpétuelles et non point temporaires. Ce sont des qualités de l'Entendement divin, qui dès lors sont éternelles. Dieu, l'Esprit, étant la Vie éternelle, infinie, l'homme — Sa réflexion — exprime cette éternité, cette infinitude; et la compréhension de ce fait sape la fausse croyance que la bonté se mesure en fonction du temps. La Science Chrétienne nous montre que dans la réflexion de Dieu sont inclus le bien-être, la santé, l'activité, le bonheur, et qu'en réalité il ne peut y avoir de temps, de place ou d'occasion pour les fausses croyances telles que l'âge, la maladie, la décrépitude, les limitations de tous genres.

Jésus dit un jour à ceux qui l'accompagnaient (Jean 11:11): "Lazare, notre ami, s'est endormi; mais je vais le réveiller." Commentant cette déclaration, Mrs. Eddy écrit dans *Science et Santé*, à la page 75: "Jésus ressuscita Lazare par sa compréhension que Lazare n'était pas mort, non par l'admission que son corps était mort et était ensuite revenu à la vie. Si Jésus avait cru que Lazare avait vécu dans son corps ou qu'il y était mort, le Maître eût été sur le même plan de croyance que ceux qui avaient enseveli le corps, et il n'eût pu le ressusciter." Et dans un autre livre (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*), elle dit (p. 218): "Ni l'Ancien ni le Nouveau Testament ne nous donnent des raisons ou des exemples justifiant la destruction du corps humain; ils préconisent le rétablissement de la vie et de la santé comme preuve scientifique de 'Dieu avec nous.'" L'éternité de la vie se révèle dans la perfection de l'être, que nous pouvons démontrer déjà sur le plan humain quand nous apprenons à refléter Dieu.

Au fond, il s'agit moins d'acquérir la vie éternelle que de la revendiquer. Mais on doit dépouiller bien des fausses craintes, bien des points de vue erronés, à mesure qu'on perçoit et comprend ce que signifie refléter Dieu. Nous devrions accueillir avec joie les épreuves contribuant à nous faire abandonner les vaines croyances qui mettent obstacle à nos progrès spirituels.

Dans la parabole de l'enfant prodigue que nous a conservée l'Évangile de Luc, nous voyons avec quel amour le père accueillit son fils qui lui revenait après d'amères disgrâces; les serviteurs reçurent l'ordre de préparer un festin et le père dit (Luc 15:23, 24): "Mangeons et réjouissons-nous, parce que mon fils, que voici, était mort, et il est revenu à la vie; il était perdu et il est retrouvé." Bien qu'il eût dissipé son héritage matériel, le fils était conscient de l'amour que lui portait son père. Quand il en vint à se repentir, il s'écria (Luc. 15:18): "Je me lèverai, j'irai vers mon père." Nous devons nous aussi nous lever, sortir de l'illusion de la vie dans la matière et commencer la démonstration de la vie éternelle, en modelant "nos vues concernant l'existence sur la beauté, la fraîcheur et la continuité, plutôt que sur la vieillesse et la décrépitude."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Night in the Country

The voice of the city was in my room.
I slept in a sea of noise.
Even in sleep I knew that voice.
And my night was dreamless and deep.
Yet here where only silence
Walks below the stars,
I wake at midnight with a cry!
There is something here I do not know.
Louder than the voice of the city
Is the sound of branch tapping on branch
And the quick footstep of the wind
Across the snow!

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

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AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Trade Comments Pages 17-18-19 Financial News

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1940

Drainage Looms As Big Problem In Latest Snow

Carrying off of wet fall and remains of blizzard speeded — Highways open—Trains run

Rising temperatures generally along the New England Coast today resolved the aftermath of last night's pelting snow and rain into a problem of drainage—opening snow-clogged sewers and drains in order to carry off the sequel to the Valentine Day blizzard.

Snow removal crews were kept on the job as the Weather Bureau, from Washington, charted "a disturbance of considerable intensity" centered just south of Nantucket this morning and moving slowly northeastward or north-northeast.

Despite the 42-mile wind last night, the storm could not be compared to that of last Wednesday.

Transportation, with the exception of air service, and communication, was reported close to normal this noon by railroads, busses, and mercantile lines, although various cities encountered contrasting conditions.

Rain was reported in some coastal areas, or light snow, and snowfall depths were listed as from 2 inches along the coast to 15 inches in the interior.

Motorists Cautioned

State police urged "extreme caution" for motorists. Even with the roads cleared there were icy stretches. The Governors of Massachusetts and Rhode Island urged motorists to leave their cars at home. In Boston and Worcester, restrictions were placed on traffic within city limits

While the Southern New England Coast had approximately two to four inches of new snow, and eight inches fell inland, Northern Maine escaped the brunt of the storm. Temperatures hung around freezing—slightly above in Southern New England and slightly below to the North. Hartford, Conn., reported 33; Concord, N. H., 31; Augusta, Maine, 28; Bangor, 29; Burlington, Vt., 28; Pittsfield, 30; Providence, 34.

Most Snow in West

Highway conditions throughout Massachusetts, as reported by James E. Lawrence, maintenance engineer of the State Department of Public Works, showed that the western part of the State took the brunt of the storm with a maximum of 18 inches of snow. However, Mr. Lawrence said, all State highways are open to traffic.

To keep the 2,000 miles of State highway open, the maintenance engineer declared, the State is using 600 trucks and 1,500 men. The equipment, he said, has been standing up remarkably well under the almost constant operation during the past week.

The major difficulties, he continued, were encountered on Route 22 in Paxton where there were drifts of heavy wet snow six feet high. There was also some trouble encountered on Route 3 where police of Quincy and Braintree were requested by the Department to clear the road of cars parked by workers of the Fore River shipbuilding plant.

Flood Danger Unlikely

Snow accumulation at the headwaters in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts was not unusually heavy, according to weather officials, varying between 15 and 20 inches in Northern Maine and New Hampshire and from 4 to 5 inches in the White Mountains. Meteorologists conclude therefore, there was no danger of floods due to sudden melting. The regular spring thaw, a gradual process of melting and freezing, is expected to carry off this snow cover in the ordinary manner.

About 1,000 NYA boys were working today with State and local forces in Greater Boston to remove hazards caused by snow. This work consists of relieving clogged sewers and drainage systems, clearing fire hydrants, hospital entrances, and roads blocked by fallen trees, according to John L. Donovan, State Administrator of the NYA. The NYA youths are paid by Federal funds but they cannot be used for ordinary snow removal and other city maintenance work.

Meanwhile snow was reported falling at all weather stations in New England with the exception of New Haven, Conn., and Providence, R. I., where it was raining.

Snow was falling fairly heavily in Northern New England and lightly south of the Massachusetts-New Hampshire border. Light snow was also falling in Western Massachusetts.

Phi Beta Kappa Group Dines Tonight

More than 300 members of the Phi Beta Kappa Association of Greater Boston are expected to attend a special dinner tonight in the University Club. Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, President of Bowdoin College, will be the chief speaker and will talk on "The College as a Citadel of Freedom."

While the Boston members will be meeting here, there will be a large meeting held simultaneously by the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa in New York. This meeting is held in connection with a report on the defense fund for the humanities and for intellectual freedom. The Greater Boston members will hear a radiocast of the big meeting.

Youth Turns to Toys of Research

By a Staff Photographer

Young Natural Scientists at Work

Top—Melvin Cohen, left, and Henry Platt, right, director of the Natural Science Department at Elizabeth Peabody Settlement House, inspecting the miniature equipment designed for illustrating the production of pig iron.

Center left: Lorrain Hull questioning Leo Zoll on this model of a street lighting system for the coming "Science Fair."

Center right: Frank Jaworski's chemistry of the paper industry being shown by one of his companions.

Lower, left to right: Frederick Hull, Robert McGrath, and Ted Kocyck making a microscopic test.

Inset: The Thomas Edison Medal awarded the settlement house by General Electric for its promotion of science activities for Boston youth.

Youthful Natural Scientists To Put on Fair

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From an original idea of providing a place for boys and girls to putter in, the "natural science laboratories" of the Elizabeth Peabody Settlement House on Charles Street, have developed into a nationally known project where youthful "researchers" not only construct homemade inventions but gain valuable instruction in fundamental physical and chemical mysteries. The winter's work will crystallize in the "Science Fair" to be held on Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 24 and 25.

According to Henry Platt, director of the groups, emphasis is placed on the relationships between such fields as biological sciences, physical sciences, engineering, and daily living. Materials from industrial, scientific and governmental agencies are used as aids in the instruction.

As a result of last year's Fair, 54 of the youthful workers spent from one to ten weeks at the New York World's Fair where they exhibited their interests and skills at the Junior Hall of Science, sponsored by the American Institute of the City of New York and Westinghouse. In 1937 General Electric awarded the group its Thomas Edison Medal for outstanding work in promoting science activities for Boston youth.

About 150 boys and girls between the ages of 7 and 18 have prepared exhibits for this year's show. In school the children attend grades from the third through Senior High School. The activities range from experiments in the settlement house laboratories to popular science talks and demonstrations, trips to industrial plants and museums, publication of scientific papers, radio broadcasts, an annual photographic salon, and research work paralleling local colleges and scientific institutions.

Bill DePasquale, aged 15, for example, has gone in for hydroponics, and in space granted him in a local greenhouse raised a number of plants on chemical solutions rather than soil. This week he is in Bloomfield, N. J., the guest of Westinghouse. Henry Shear has prepared an exhibit on Osmosis, or the penetration of solutions through a membrane. Lorraine Kozensky and Barbara Kuyava have been working to find out how a tree grows. Saul Stearns found snails in Newton which never were known before in New England. The species upon examination at the New England Museum of Natural History proved to be native to the Hawaiian Islands. This year Saul has prepared a New England Beach Scene peopled with living seashore animals and plants.

David Gaber and Eddie Cummings are proud of their white mice studies and have named their pets Mrs. Dionne and the five quints. Frank McGrath made his own telescope, Melvin Cohen has made a miniature iron foundry, and in the Playground of Science by Julius Dinoff and Henry Banks electric lights show how a kitchen hot water system operates.

Peter Pano has made a model wind tunnel for experiments on model airplanes. Joe Selano has built an open system of radio parts to show how a modern receiving set works. Then there are praiseworthy models of such engineering projects as the Golden Gate Bridge, the Panama Canal, Grand Coulee Dam, a modern airport and airplanes aplenty. Even Boston's water supply comes in for study by Ruth Lipper. Arthur Camuso is the Hot Air Furnace specialist.

Lupien Blamed For Condition Of Civil Service

Miss Nichols says system has left employees without protection intended by Legislature.

Responsibility for "a complete collapse of the new State Civil Service Law, which has left public employees without the protection intended by the Legislature" was placed upon Ulysses J. Lupien, State Civil Service Director, and the five-member Civil Service Commission, today by Miss Marian C. Nichols, civil service reform leader in Boston.

Miss Nichols contended that despite the fact the Civil Service Law has been made more specific since the Department was reorganized by the Legislature, and the administration of the Act should have been considerably improved, she has never known the public service to be more handicapped than it is today.

"I warned Gov. Leverett Saltonstall," she said, "when he signed the reorganization bill, that the measure gave too much power to one man—and that is what has happened.

"I told the Governor the measure as drawn would result in a little Hitler. Apparently the only course that can be taken is to go to the courts for redress."

Miss Nichols criticized Director Lupien for several regulations promulgated during the past six months of his regime, stating: "He has put these regulations into effect at his personal direction, although the law specifically says that all regulations must have the approval of the Commission before they can become effective."

Mr. Lupien also exceeded his authority, Miss Nichols declared, when he appointed a confidential secretary. She explained that under the law only Department heads may employ confidential secretaries and that under a strict interpretation of the Civil Service law the Commission is the head of the Department.

The requisition, she continued, made to the Commission by Mr. Lupien for the secretary has not been approved yet, but the secretary was appointed on the day the requisition was submitted.

Other charges made against Mr. Lupien included refusal to permit access to eligible lists and other data, which Miss Nichols contended are matters of public record.

Regardless of her severe criticism of the administration of the Department, Miss Nichols expressed the belief that Mr. Lupien and the Commissioners are "attempting to do the right thing, but their failure of understanding the law has led to grave inefficiency in the Department," she concluded.

Women Discuss Jail Conditions

Conditions at Charles Street Jail and administrative problems of the Sheriff's Office were discussed at the monthly meeting, today, of the Boston League of Women Voters in Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street.

Speakers included Frederick R. Sullivan, Sheriff of Suffolk County; Fred A. Dakin, Chairman of the Civic Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Reuben L. Lurie, of the Boston Bar Association; and Henry Parkman, Jr., Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston.

R. I. Students Shun Scholastic Prizes

BARRINGTON, R. I., Feb. 20 (AP)—Maybe they're modest or maybe there's been too much of a good thing, but whatever the reason, Barrington High School students have turned thumbs down on the idea of getting any more awards and medals and have asked the School Committee to do likewise.

The Committee took up the matter last night, after an 88-to-16 vote of high school seniors and juniors favored halting all scholastic prizes now offered by organizations and individuals.

Stamps Honor Lowell

By a Staff Photographer

Peter F. Tague **Mrs. Lois Burnett Rantoul**

Mrs. Rantoul, granddaughter of James Russell Lowell, in whose honor a purple three-cent stamp was issued today by the United States Post Office, is shown here receiving a sheet of 70 on behalf of the Post Office Department from Mr. Tague, Postmaster of Boston, at the Brattle Square Post Office.

James R. Lowell Stamps Go on Sale in Cambridge

The first of the new purple three-cent James Russell Lowell stamps went on sale today in Cambridge, Mass., birthplace of the poet. It is one of a series of 35 in the Famous Americans Series being issued this year by the United States Post Office.

The sale received an official send off at the Brattle Square Post Office. Postmaster Peter F. Tague presented Mrs. Lois Burnett Rantoul of Chestnut Hill, Mass., granddaughter of the poet, with a sheet of 70 of the new stamps.

Present were Roy L. Sheridan, Washington, D. C., representing the Philatelic Department of the United States Post Office; and, from the Boston Postal District, John W. Gleavey, Assistant Postmaster in Charge of Finance; Thomas Feeny, Superintendent of Mails; and Patrick J. Connelly, Assistant Superintendent of Mails.

First on hand this morning, according to observers, were Henry E. Weiss of the Back Bay, Boston, and Robert Thurrell, Jr., Wolfeboro, N. H., both representing the Harvard Stamp Club, which is sponsoring a cachet. They bought 3,500 at about 7 a. m., and expected to send out 4,000 today.

Mrs. Rantoul lived for about 25 years in "Elmwood," James Russell Lowell's home on Elmwood Avenue in Cambridge. She autographed hundreds of covers and seemed to take a personal interest in each one. She is keenly interested in legislation and public service and is now serving on the commission investigating pardons and paroles in Massachusetts. She is the only woman appointed by the Governor to it. Her last big job was as Woman Director for the Civil Works Administration.

"Yes, I knew my grandfather," she smiled when asked to recall what she could of him. "He lived in the house with us for two years, and several winters before that. He was, you know, Minister to England and to Spain. He used to go back to England in the summer. He was a very delightful person with a wonderful sense of humor. He used to make up jingles for us and he loved to amuse my sister and brothers and myself. There were five of us children. We used to go for walks together in the pine woods back of 'Elmwood.' He was a very busy man. He was writing all day long, or reading.

"I'm a strong believer in Civil Service," Mrs. Rantoul declared. "Women are taking more interest in public affairs today, and when women do anything, they do it thoroughly."

Inch and Millibar Factions Compromise on Barometers

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A compromise between old-established custom and modern research in the matter of recording the height of the mercury column in barometers has been decided upon by the United States Weather Bureau. Henceforth Bureau readings on forecasts and maps will give both customary inches and the more efficient "millibars."

It should be pointed out that while "inches" have become familiar to a great many amateur weather forecasters throughout the country, the inch is really a unit of length measurement and not of pressure. The change to millibars, which is the internationally used metric system of measuring pressure, occurred Jan. 1 of this year.

But inasmuch as there are no barometers available to give readings in millibars, and a conversion scale has been necessary to interpret readings, the compromise was decided upon. However, plans are now under way to produce barometers with the new scale at the Taylor Instrument Company of Rochester, N. Y.

Millibars, adopted by most important countries except the United States in 1914, are not as complicated as many persons imagine. In fact, adoption of the new system means the end of complicated fractions of an inch, for millibars are read as whole numbers. It is only when conversion of figures in one system into figures in another is necessary, that complications arise.

Atmospheric pressure is one of the important elements of weather reports received from hundreds of weather stations in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and ships at sea. These form the basis upon which predictions are made at deadline speed for the country as a whole. The millibar was adopted for aerological observations many years ago and with foreign reports coming in also given in millibars, conversion of those readings into our own more familiar but complicated inches, caused considerable delay. The change now permits speedier handling of reports and greater accuracy in analyzing weather situations, says the Bureau.

Race Managers Cited as Owing State Big Sum

Cambridge man calls upon commission to collect 'breakage' of more than $1,000,000.

A demand that the State Racing Commission collect approximately $1,000,000 from certain dog and horse racing interests in Massachusetts, or that their licenses either be withheld or revoked until each group pays their share, was made today by John L. Feeney of Cambridge.

Mr. Feeney said the money represented "breakage" illegally collected from the public since racing started in Massachusetts in 1935 until Aug. 9, 1939. (Under the mutual system the track pays off on even figures and during the four year period the breakage on a $2 winning get of $2.59 was paid off at $2.40. Nineteen cents went to the track interests.)

The Supreme Court ruled last July that this "breakage" method was illegal and in passing down the opinion said: "Under the statute the maximum breakage that is permissible upon any possible ratio of the amount wagered to winnings is 9 cents on any one bet."

Cites Commission Rule

In stating his demands Mr. Feeney called attention to a State Racing Commission rule that on the day following each race the organization must turn over to the Commission all money accruing from under-payments to the public in the mutuels by reasons of errors or mechanical mishaps of totalizer machines.

He also pointed to another rule of the Commission which states that no license shall be issued to any person in any way in default in the payment of any debt to the Commission.

"Every racing association which ever operated in Massachusetts is in default under the above section in that they have made under-payments and those under-payments have not been paid over to the State Racing Commission," Mr. Feeney asserted.

Mr. Feeney said that he had sent a copy of his letter to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and to the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations. The Governor, however, said that he as yet has not received Mr. Feeney's letter but when he does he will turn it over to the Race Commission.

Suggests Revocation

The Eastern Racing Association (Suffolk Downs) is in default to the extent of $550,000, according to Mr. Feeney. He is requesting that the Commission either collect this amount or revoke the Association's 1940 racing license. The remaining amounts of the $1,000,000 of excess "breakage" money is divided up between the Agawam Breeders' Association, which operated a track at Springfield, now closed; the Bay State Greyhound Racing Association, and the Old Harbor Kennel Club, which operated dog racing at Wonderland Park, Revere; the Bristol County Kennel Club; Sportsman Park, Inc., which operated dog races at Dighton, and the Crescent Kennel Club.

Mr. Feeney pointed out that a total of $2,000,000 was collected by the tracks between 1935 and 1939. Half of this amount, under the law, goes to the State; the other half is retained by the tracks.

Foreign Trade Up For New England

Substantial increases in imports and exports handled through New England ports in 1939 were indicated in an analysis made public today by Harold P. Smith, Manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. New England's exports showed a 12½ per cent increase over the 1938 figures, Mr. Smith reported, while its imports gained 34½ per cent.

Foreign trade passing through the various customs districts of the New England States in 1939 registered an advance of $7,732,000 in the value of exports, compared to the 1938 figure, and of $52,159,872 in the value of imports.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Wilbur—
Cornelia Otis Skinner in "Loves of Charles II." Sponsored by the Boston League of Women Voters. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays :30.

Colonial—
"The Fifth Column," by Ernest Hemingway. With Franchot Tone, Lenore Ulrich, Katherine Locke, and Lee J. Cobb. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Plymouth—
"Margin for Error," by Clare Boothe. Presented by Richard Aldrich and Richard Myers, with Doris Dudley, and directed by Otto L. Preminger. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Movies

Coolidge Corner
"Too Busy to Work," 1:50, 5, 8:10. Also "Wuthering Heights," with Berle Oberon and Laurence Olivier 3:15, 6:25, 9:35.

Brookline Village—
"The Great Victor Herbert," with Allan Jones and Mary Martin. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Remember," with Robert Taylor and Greer Garson. 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Exeter—
"Wings of the Morning," with Annabella, Henry Fonda and John McCormack. 2:10, 5:05, 8. Also "Everything Happens at Night," with Sonja Henie. 3:40, 6:35, 9:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Balalaika," with Nelson Eddy and Ilona Massey. Fenway: 2:45, 6:10, 9:45. Paramount: 10:50, 2:30, 6, 9:35. Also "Earl of Chicago," starring Robert Montgomery. Fenway, 1:10, 4:35, 8:10. Paramount, 9:20, 12:55, 4:30, 8:05.

Radio—Page 14

Fine Arts—
Danielle Darrieux in "Katia" (French film). 1:20, 3:25, 5:30, 7:35, 9:45. Also "March of Time." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Oh Johnny, How You Can Love," with Tom Brown and Peggy Moran. 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20. "Vigil in the Night," with Carole Lombard, Brian Aherne and Ann Shirley. 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:40. March of Time, 10:05 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8. Tomorrow: "Swiss Family Robinson," with Thomas Mitchell, Edna Best, Freddie Bartholomew. Also "Reno," with Richard Dix and Gail Patrick.

Metropolitan—
Ronald Colman in "The Light That Failed." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Young As You Feel," with the Jones Family. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Orpheum—
"Slightly Honorable," with Pat O'Brien. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 3, 6, 9. "Raffles," starring David Niven and Olivia de Havilland. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:30, 10:25.

R. K. O. Boston—
Edmund Lowe and Wendy Barrie in "Witness Vanishes." 9:45 a. m., 12:15, 2:40, 5:05, 7:30, 9:55. Also "Yukon Flights." 10:55 a. m., 1:25, 3:50, 6:15, 8:40.

South Station Theater—
"Pete Smith—History of the Potato." "Men of Music." "Threads of a Nation," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Fighting 69th," with James Cagney, Pat O'Brien and George Brent. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. Also "High School," with Jane Withers. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:35 5:35, 8:35. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10 8:20.

State—
"Slightly Honorable," with Pat O'Brien. 12:05, 3, 6, 9; "Raffles," starring David Niven and Olivia de Havilland. 1:35, 4:30, 7:30, 10:25.

Trans-Lux—
"Wolf of New York," with Edmond Lowe and Rose Hobart. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10. Also "The Gentleman from Arizona." 10:45 a. m., 1:15, 3:50, 6:20, 9.

Tremont—
"The Roaring Twenties," with James Cagney. Also "Sweethearts," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Telepix Cinema—
The Rev. Bernard R. Hubbard's Arctic Adventures: Hal Kemp's Orchestra; "Miracles of Salt Lake," and other shorts.

University—
"Everything Happens at Night," with Sonja Henie. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "A Child Is Born," featuring Geraldine Fitzgerald 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. Tomorrow: "The Citadel," with Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell. Also "The Ski Chase," with Hans Schneider.

Uptown—
"Secret of Dr. Kildare," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Also "Ninotchka," starring Greta Garbo. 2:45, 6:15, 9:45.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Apollo Club of Boston. Mariam Burroughs, violin soloist. Dr. Thompson Stone, conductor. 8:15.

Brown Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—
Recital by Humberto Andrade, pianist. 8:15.

Other Events

Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall—
Lecture by Albert Bates Lord. 8 a. m. on "Hero, Poem, and Cycle." Doors open at 7:30, but closed at 8 o'clock and throughout lecture.

Tomorrow

Brown Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—
Concert by the MacDowell Club. Palmyra de Camara and Joseph Balsamo, pianists; Abbie Conley Rice, contralto; Georgia Thomas, soprano; Sheldon Rotenberg, violinist. 3.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Landscape Paintings by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m. And 2 p. m. guidance tour on Post Impressionists by Mrs. Tanner. Vacation program for children at 3 o'clock. Also lecture on "Painting in the Later Fifteenth Century," by Dr. George H. Edgell, director of the Museum. 3.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Light rain or snow tonight, with lowest temperature near the freezing point; Wednesday unsettled with occasional light snow and somewhat colder; strong northeasterly winds, slowly backing to northerly.

Maine: Snow tonight and Wednesday, probably heavy tonight; somewhat colder Wednesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow tonight and Wednesday; somewhat colder Wednesday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Snow in the interior and rain or snow on the coast tonight; occasional light snow and slightly colder Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northeast winds over the north portion and strong northeast becoming northerly over the south portion; snow over the north and rain or snow over the south portion tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	33	32	New Orleans	44	44
Chicago	34	33	New York	34	33
Denver	11		Norfolk	41	41
Helena	18	15	Philadelphia	37	36
Kansas City	39	29	St. Louis	33	32
Los Angeles	51	51	San Francisco	51	51
Miami	57	54	Washington	37	36
Minneapolis	27	26			

A—7.30 a. m., E. S. T., February 20.
B—Minimum, February 19.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 8:44 p. m.; height 9.1 feet. Wednesday, 9:04 a. m.; height 10.5 feet. Light all vehicles by 5:22 p. m.

English Setter, Best in Show, Is Given Hard Race by Poodle

Ch. Maro of Maridor, an orange belton English Setter, owned by Mrs. Angier Biddle Duke of Tuxedo Park, N. Y., was judged best-in-show and also best American bred as climax last night in Mechanics Building to the twenty-eighth annual Eastern Dog Club competition where 1,500 spectators braved the storm to be in on this "best of bests" of 1,168 thoroughbred entries. This is Ch. Maro's tenth major award.

Ch. Maro was chosen from a final field of six. One was a local entrant, Ch. Happy Choice of Salmagundi, a standard poodle, owned by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Griess of Hamilton, Mass. The Hamilton finalist was the best non-sporting dog in the show and was given what amounts to second consideration in the final selection.

Others in the running for "best" were Another Queen of Brum, a Bull Terrier, owned by Mrs. George W. Mabee of New Haven, Conn.; Ch. Lakshmi of Genfron Catawaba, an Afghan, owned by James M. Austin of Long Island, N. Y.; Westphalia Rani, a Doberman, owned by F. F. H. Fleitman of Far Hills, N. J.; Ch. Burlingame Hellzapoppin, a Brussels Griffon, owned by Miss Rosalind Layte of Short Hills, N. J.

Chief awards were as follows:

Best in Show

Mr. and Mrs. Angier B. Duke's Ch. Maro of Maridor.

Best American Bred

Mr. and Mrs. Angier B. Duke's Ch. Maro of Maridor.

Best Brace in Show

Halcyon's Kennels' Welsh Terriers, Ch. Ania Sequence of Halcyon and Ch. Aman Superb of Halcyon.

Best Team in Show

Mrs. Robert B. Choate's Sealyham Terriers—Ch. Robin Hill Tail Spin, Robin Hill Star Dust, Robin Hill Memoir and Robin Hill Mischief.

Variety Groups

Toy Dogs—Won by Rosalind Layte's Brussels Griffon, Ch. Burlingame Hellzapoppin; second, Mrs. James M. Austin's toy poodle, Karltena of Muriclar; third, Mrs. Richard S. Quigley's Pekingese, Remenhani Derri; fourth, Glen Corrie Kennels' Miniature Pinscher, Ch. Arnot v. Montgomery. Best American-bred—Brussels Griffon.

Working Dogs—Won by F. F. H. Fleitmann's Doberman Pinscher, Westphalia's Rani; second, Snowland Kennels' Samoyede, Ch. Nim of Snowland; third, Mrs. Lewis Roesler's Old English Sheepdog, Ch. Merridip Master Pantaloons; fourth, J. P. Wagner's Boxer, Ch. Utz von Dom of Mazelaine. Best American-bred—Doberman Pinscher.

Nonsporting Dogs—Won by Mr. and Mrs. Justin W. Griess' poodle, Ch. Happy Choice of Salmagundi; second, Leo A. Hyder's Chow Chow, Won Acre's Sun Tu; third, Morningside Kennels' bulldog, Ch. Morningside Monty; fourth, Geraldine Daly's Schipperke, Daly's Fortunate Son of Romney. Best American-bred—Poodle.

Hounds—Won by Mrs. James M. Austin's Afghan Hound, Ch. Lakshmi of Genfron Catawba; second, Ellenbert Farm's Dachshund, Ch. Heidi Flottenberg; third, Roy H. Blake's American Foxhound, Ch. Dinah B.; fourth, Susanne D. Bullard's Irish Wolfhound, Barra of Ambleside. Best American-bred—Foxhound.

Sporting Dogs—Won by Mr. and Mrs. Angier Biddle Duke's English Setter, Ch. Maro of Maridor; second, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Quirk's English Springer Spaniel, Speculation Shotton of Green Fair; third, Mrs George B. St. George's Irish Setter, Ch. Mibon Top Notcher; fourth, Mrs. Henry A. Ross' Cocker Spaniel, Nonquitt Notable's Pride.

Boxers

Winners, dogs, best of winners, L. G. Palmedo's Sumbula's Andor; winners, bitches, L. G. Palmedo's Barbel v. d Rietenkoppel s. a. Sumbula; best of breed, John Phelps Wagner's Ch. Utz. v. Dom of Macelaine.

German Shepherd Dogs

Winners, dogs, Schaferhalde Kennels' Lucius of Cosalta, C. D.; winners, bitches, best of winners, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Quirk's Hexe of Greenfair; best of breed, Cosalta Kennels' Ch. Hugo of Cosalta.

Retriever (Golden)

Winners, dogs, Burton Harrison's Dick; winners, bitches, best of winners, Mrs. A. W. Smith's Little Hill Miranda; best of breed, Mrs. A. W. Smith's Ch. Frieda.

Retriever (Labrador)

Winners, bitches, best of breed, Squirren Run Kennels' Suddern Warren Sheila.

Greyhounds

Winners, dogs, Dorothy West's Gamecock Detective White; winners, bitches, best of winners, best of breed, Dorothy West's Ch. Gamecock Delightful Wind.

Spaniels (English Springer)

Winners, dogs, Harold L. Gilbert's Treblig Trex of Torrington; winners, bitches, best of winners, best of breed, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Quirk's Speculation of Shotton of Greenfair.

Beagles

Winners, dogs, best of winners, best of variety (not exceeding 13 inches), Charles G. Chesebrough's Charmac Little Count; winners, bitches, G. E. Baker, M. D., Saddlerock So-Sohio.

Winners, dogs (13-15 inches), H. R. Mullen's Foxcatcher Minstrel; winners, bitches, best of winners, best of variety, best of breed, Saddlerock Kennels' Vernon Somerset Lovebird.

Welsh Terriers

Winners—Dogs, Halcyon Kennels' Thet Togo of Halcyon; winners, bitches and best of winners, the Misses de Coppet's Windermere Roberta; best of breed, Halcyon Kennels' Ch. Aman Superb of Halcyon.

Dachshunde (Longhaired)

Winners—Dogs (longhaired), best of winners, Katharine Winthrop's Grotonia Dom Von Cram; winners, bitches, Baroness Krug von Nidda's Polly of Primrose Patch; best of variety, Katharine Winthrop's Ch Redledge Edeltrud.

Dachshunde (Smooth)

Winners—Dogs (smooth) and best of winners, Windyriver Kennels' Hertztrumpf v. Teckelhof; winners, bitches, Ellenbert Farm's Hylah Ellenbert; best of variety, Ellenbert Farm's Ch. Heidi Flottenberg.

Dachshunde (Wirehaired)

Winners—Dogs (wirehaired), Mr. and Mrs. David L. Wall's Burschle of Hohenburg; winners, bitches and best of winners, Mr. and Mrs. David L. Wall's Marie of Hohenberg; best of variety, Babel Kennels' Ch. Ledah of Babel; best of all the breed, Ellenbert Farm's Ch. Heidi Flottenberg.

Poodles (Miniature)

Winners—Dogs, best of winners and best of variety (miniature), Mrs. D. K. Jay's Sagax Will O' the Wisp; winners, bitches (miniature), Louise Lang's Marcourt Josephine.

Poodles (Standard)

Winners—Dogs (standard), Puttencove Kennels' Puttencove Peachstone; winners, bitches, best of winners, Cartlane Kennels' Cartlane Lakme; best of variety and best poodle, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Griess' Ch. Happy Choice of Salmagundi.

Welsh Corgis (Pembroke)

Winners, dogs, best of winners, Waseeka Kennels' Ch. Bryn Eglwys of Waseeka; winners bitches, Barbara Lowe Fallass Peppercorn Formakin Fascination of Andely; best of breed, Barbara Lowe Fallass' Ch. Fire Bird of Coggs.

Old English Sheepdogs

Winners, dogs, best of winners, Edith N. Buckingham's Cleoftaegel Cavall; winners, bitches, Edith N. Buckingham's Cleoftaegel Aethelburh; best of breed, Mrs. Lewis Roesler's Ch. Merridip Master Pantaloons.

Foxhounds (American)

Winners, dogs, best of winners, P. J. and J. T. Winn's Baldwin's Gambler; winners, bitches, Dr. Edward L. Cole's Marion Miley; best of breed, Roy H. Blake's Ch. Dinah B.

West Highland White Terriers

Winners dogs, best of winners, best of breed, Mrs. William Dexter's Heather Hill David; winners, bitches, Mrs. John G. Winant's Edgerstoune Recur.

Irish Terriers

Winners, dogs, best of winners, best Irish terriers, Henry J. Sayre's Ballycliff Supremacy; winners, bitches, R. Ray McLaughlin's Culbahn Coach.

Kerry Blue Terriers

Winners, dogs and best of winners, William L. Day's Prince Blue Steel of Chevin; winners, bitches, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold L. Rose's Siraronos Sophisticated Lady; best of breed, F. R. Steinheimer and J. Urmston Ch. Bumble Bee of Delwin.

Scottish Terriers

Winners, dogs, best of winners, best of breed, Edw. F. Moloney's Heather Criterion; winners, bitches, Mrs. John G. Winant's Heather Modern Maid of Edgerstoune.

Pomeranians

Winners, bitches and best of winners, Mrs. Pearl R. Stackpole's Gold Flame Tootsie.

Obedience Trial Classes

Novice A—Won by Mrs. Josephine R. Sharkey's Chihuahua, Pepper Rita, 89 points; second, Capt. Herman O. Schendel's German Shepherd, Argus, 87; third, Dr. Frank F. Rubin's Boxer, Cathe of Kernia, 86; fourth, Mrs. George A. Parson's Cairn terrier, Augus Ogg, 86.

Novice B—Won by Miss Elizabeth L. Ware's Wire-Haired Fox Terrier, Shepley Hill Enterprise, 90; second, Robert F. Biggs' Cocker Spaniel, Boots Biggs, 83; third, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Crawford's Collie, Ardlock, ex-President's Lady, 78; fourth, Howard P. Claussen's Ti-De son of Ti, 75.

Tests of Navy's Wasp Delayed

Shipping along the New England coast was slowed up, but not seriously hindered, today by the second nor'easter within a week.

Trials scheduled for the Navy's new aircraft carrier Wasp on the measured course off Rockland, Maine, were cancelled because of the storm and poor visibility.

The little Canadian motor schooner Flojald II, bound from Weymouth, N. S., for Boston with a lumber cargo, was forced into Portland, Maine, harbor for shelter.

At 8 this morning it was reported from Highland Light on the Cape that the sea was rough and that the wind was still blowing 45 miles an hour.

The Eastern Steamship Lines' Acadia was an hour and a half late this morning on the regular New York to Boston run through the Cape Cod Canal. Her sister ship, the Saint John, delayed sailing from Boston for New York last night for more than an hour, but finally put out on the scheduled trip with no difficulty.

The Colonial Line's steamer Arrow arrived at Providence from New York on time early this morning.

A British freighter, in from the Orient, which anchored in the Lower Harbor last night, attempted this morning to dock at the Army Base in South Boston, but even with the assistance of two tugs, was unable to do so. She returned to her anchorage.

The freighters Dorothy Luckenbach, outbound for the Pacific Coast from Boston, via New York and Philadelphia, and the Pan Kraft bound for the Gulf of Mexico, both of which were scheduled to sail last night, were still being held at Boston this morning.

The Coast Guard vessel Thetis was reported at noon to be nearing Gloucester with the disabled fishing dragger Salvatore and Rosalie in tow.

Movement of several vessels on Chelsea Creek was held up this morning because it was considered to be dangerous to raise the Chelsea Street draw until the weight of heavy slush on the roadway had been removed.

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Radcliffe Theater Fundamentals

By a Staff Photographer

'Idlers' Far From Idle

New "workshops" plan for college Idler Dramatic Club calls for instruction in such basic departments of the theater as sets, electricity, management, costumes, and acting. Left to right in this backstage scene: Miss Virginia Thoms, Director of the Sets Workshop; Miss Maclin Bocock of Williamsburg, Va.; Miss Vivian Wolfe of Phillipsburg, N. J. (on floor); Miss Elizabeth Cornish of Palmer, Mass. (sawing); Miss Elizabeth Meek of Providence, R. I., and Miss Barbara Gatchel of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Driving of nails and forming and painting stage scenery are now part of the training of members of the Idler Dramatic Club of Radcliffe College. A plan has been put into action whereby members receive instruction in five fundamental departments of the theater, namely, sets, electricity, theater management, costumes, and acting.

The Club's Directors, Edwin Burr Pettet and Miss Virginia Thoms of the New England Repertory Theater, have organized compulsory classes, or workshops, to teach these fundamentals.

Tests will be given at the end of the semester in each workshop course. Year by year there will be progression from one workshop to another, so that at the end of a college career, an Idler member will have had experience in several branches of the theater. Next autumn, besides answering questionnaires to determine in which workshop they should be placed, members will be required to become familiar with the books to be set aside especially for the Idler Club in the College library of the Cambridge institution.

Students Told of Vital Aid of Religion

Continued from Page 1

economic needs we should still confront those questions around which Shakespeare, Bernard Shaw, and Eugene O'Neill have woven the plot of their dramas.

"These questions all run right into the heart of religion and demand a religious outlook in order to get a satisfing answer."

Full Perspective Needed

"The intellectually cultivated man has a sufficient perspective to orient himself in the movements of his time," Dr. Sockman continued. "We cannot understand the contemporary conditions in Europe without a knowledge of the religious background. We cannot explain the cultural developments of America unless we take into account the churches which played a part in shaping our social patterns."

"Religion," Dr. Sockman emphasized, "is not a strait jacket put over us to keep us good. It is an influence which has produced much of the world's greatest art and richest music and noblest characters.

"The man who ignores a factor which has made such a contribution can hardly lay claim to being an educated person."

Hospitality at Fraternities

The activities on Brown campus reach a peak tonight when each of the various fraternities entertain a visiting clergyman at a "bull session." In a preliminary meeting of the clergymen, representing nearly all denominations, this afternoon they were warned by K. Brooke Anderson, Secretary of the Brown Christian Association, that some of the students, especially those who sometimes like to describe themselves as atheists, have been reading up on the subject and would attempt to make it warm for the visiting churchmen.

From other campus religious workers, however, came reports of a resurging interest in religion among students during the past five years.

It was stressed that this is not a church interest, but an interest in the ethics and philosophy of religion, particularly as to how their beliefs and faiths may be directed toward finding them permanent values and security.

Sponsored by the Campus Christian Organization, the meetings, which will extend through tomorrow, was entitled, an "embassy" with the visiting clergymen designated as "ambassadors."

Although this was the first time such meetings have been held at Brown, several have been held in recent years at other New England colleges, notably Amherst and Bowdoin.

Group Organizes For Church Unity

Organization of the Ministerial Inter-Faith Institute of Greater Boston by representatives of the Rabbinical Association of Boston and of every Protestant ministers' association in the city, at a meeting last night at the Boston City Club, was believed by the group to mark a notable step toward religious unity in Boston.

Rabbi Beryl Cohon of Temple Sinai in Brighton, one of the most active workers toward establishment of the Institute, stated that its purpose is "the systematic discussion of the various problems that beset us as religious men and the responsibility that rests upon us as religious teachers."

Dr. Frank Jennings, Executive Secretary of the Boston Council of Churches, was elected Chairman of the Institute; Rabbi Cohon was chosen Secretary-Treasurer; the Rev. Thomas M. Mark of the Hawes Unitarian Church, South Boston, was elected Vice-Chairman, and the Rev. Lemuel K. Lord of the Methodist Church in Hyde Park, was made chairman of a program committee.

The first meeting of the Institute will be held in early April, according to present plans.

R. I. Prison Probe Believed Likely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 20—Legislative investigation of affairs at the State prison at Howard, R. I., loomed today as the Civil Service Commission continued its hearings to learn whether Warden Clement J. Ferling, former assistant to Warden Lewis E. Lawes at Sing Sing, was justified in his discharge of Deputy Warden Charles E. Blais last December.

Bills for the probe have already been drawn and will be introduced as soon as the Commission's decision is known, it was learned at the State House.

Man 'Leads' Train Through the Storm

A train on the Boston & Maine Railroad's Central Massachusetts Branch arrived an hour late from Lancaster today because heavy snow tore down wires carrying the road's communication system, according to the Associated Press.

A member of the train crew hiked more than a mile ahead of the train to protect it with hand signals.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1600kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	John P. McGrail, talk	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Children's Stories	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; Fred Hoey	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Speaker; news; talk	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Speaker; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon orchestra
6:45	"Today in Europe"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Marching Along"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Five Star News"
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Keep Guessing"	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Travels Abroad"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	"Second Husband"	"Keep Guessing"	prano; organ	"Curtain Calls"	"Lest We Forget"
8:00	"Big Town" with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Hilde Reggiani, soprano;	Legion Auxiliary talk
8:15	Edw. G. Robinson	with Ezra Stone	dramatic sketch	orchestra	"Ramona Presents"
8:30	"Court of Missing	"Information, Please";	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Mozart Concerto Series;	Song recital
8:45	Heirs": sketch	questions and answers	Heidt's Orchestra	pianist; orchestra	Goldcoast Riders
9:00	"We, the People"	"Cavalcade of America";	Popular quiz	"This War": talk	Variety Hour
9:15	"We, the People"	"Anne Royall"	Popular quiz	War news, from France.	Variety Hour
9:30	Ray Scott's Orch.;	"Meet Mr. Weeks"; with	"Fibber McGee and	News Service	Variety Hour
9:45	Nan Wynn, songs.	Robert Hillyer	Molly"; music	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	"New England Talks It	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Toronto hockey game	News Service
10:15	Talk, Karl Compton	Over"; forum	land; orchestra	Frank Ryan, reporter	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	"New England Talks It	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Toronto Symphony Or.	Bert Hirsch's Orch.
10:45	Music; weather	Over"; forum	house"; drama; music.	Toronto Symphony Or.	Don Meredith's Orch.
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; weather; talk	News Service	Cong. Joseph W. Martin	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Recordings	Recordings	Weather Service	Bobby Byrne's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	Recordings	Recordings	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dick Jurgens's Orch.	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Bob Crosby's Orch.	Recordings	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dick Jurgens's Orch.	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Gene and Glenn,	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	comedy songs and	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	patter	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	Young America Speaks	
8:00	Today in Europe	Variety Hour; Rakov's	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	News Service
8:15	'Caroline Cabot"	Orchestra; soloists	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	Jimmie and Dick	Variety Hour; Rakov's	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	Greenfield Choir	Orchestra; soloists	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	American School of	"Breakfast Club"; Don	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	the Air	McNeill, m. c.; orches-	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	tra; soloists	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly"; sk.	Thunder Over Paradise	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Al Rawley
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"This Day Is Ours"	"John's Other Wife"	"Melody Strings"	"Organesque"
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	Musical calisthenics	"Going Shopping With
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Midstream"; sketch	"The Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	You"
11:00	Short, Short Story	Mildred Carlson, sketch.	"David Harum"; sketch.	Ruth Moss, interviews	Angus Ross, songs
11:15	"Life Begins"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"; drama	"Mellow Music"	Concert pianist
11:30	'Big Sister"; sketch	Jack Berch's Boys	"Against the Storm"	The Buckeye Four	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Musicale; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Homemakers Forum	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; "Checker-	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	board Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin Sam, baritone	Italian music program	"Musicalogues"
12:45	"Our Girl Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"Listen to the Band"	Carters of Elm Street	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Concert Hall"	Marjorie Mills, house-	"It Happened in 1915"	P. De Forest, songs
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	hold talk	Hon. James Cromwell,	Military Band
2:00	Lanny Ross, songs	Music for the Young	"Betty and Bob"	"North American Way"	Presenting Ramona
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	Your Neighbor and Mine	"Grimm's Daughter"	News Service	"Sing Song Time"
2:30	"Your Family"	Meta Westlake, soprano;	"Valiant Lady"; sketch.	"Hawaiians Villagers"	Evelyn Cornett, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	concert orchestra	Hymns of All Churches	"Musical Album"	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Informal interviews	Western Serenade
3:15	Listen to the Band.	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Happy Larry Lawrence.	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	Variety program	Pepper Young's Family.	Bob Heen's Orchestra	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"In Record Time"	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	"Hits and Encores"	Organ Concert
4:00	N. E. Press Women	Club Matinee; variety.	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Network speaker	Religious service
4:15	Network speaker	Consumers Conference;	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Religious service
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Donald Davis, talk	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	"Consolairs"
4:45	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Rhythm in Rhyme Time	Musicale
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Superman"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Talk; music; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Serenaders; vocal	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45	Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Marching Along	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"; sk.	"Adrian Sings"	News Service
7:30	Burns and Allen;	The Revelers; orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45	comedy; music	Sen. Gerald P. Nye	"Stage Door Memories"	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00	Al Pearce and His	"Breezing Along";	C. Boyer in "Nothing to	Leonard Keller's Orch.	Housing talk
8:15	Gang	Johnny Green's Orch.	Do But Live"	Leonard Keller's Orch.	Erwin Yeo, organist
8:30	"Dr. Christian";	"Quicksilver"; quiz pro-	Cliff Arquette; Bud	Herbie Kay's Orchestra.	Three Dukes of Rhythm
8:45	drama; war news	gram	Vandover; chorus; orch.	Herbie Kay's Orchestra.	Magyar Serenaders
9:00	Theater; comedy;	"The Green Hornet";	The New Fred Allen	Bobby Byrne's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:15	music; Ruth Gor-	mystery drama	Show; Merry Macs; Al-	B. U. Radio Institute	"Classical Album"
9:30	don, L. Calhern in	"Remember the Met";	len Ari Players; inter-	Yale Dramatic Series;	"Classical Album"
9:45	"A Church Mouse"	interviews; music	views; orchestra	"Apocalypse"	News; Local Sports
10:00	Glen Miller's Or.	Dramatic sketch	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Local Sports
10:15	Edgar C. Powers	Dramatic sketch	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30	Sports; news	Adventures in Photog-	Kay Kyser's College of	"Pageant of Melody";	Local Sports
10:45	Talk; music	raphy; drama	Musical Knowledge	Henry Weber's Orches-	Local Sports
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	tra; vocalists	Al Sack's Orchestra
11:15	"Master Works on	Marconi Medal Award	Weather Service	Howard McCreery's Or.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	the Air"	"Music You Want"	"Next Step Forward"	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Sammy Kaye's Or.	"Music You Want"	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	News Service

Second Storm Balks Planes, Slows Traffic

New Englanders kept moving today, despite their second storm in less than a week.

Although airplanes were grounded for the second successive day and some trouble was experienced by the railroads when communication lines were severed by falling posts, travel on wheels was staying pretty close to schedule.

The Boston & Maine reported that commuter service on the New Hampshire Division was disrupted this morning when communication and signal systems went out of order as poles fell along that line. Hand signals were resorted to between Wilmington and Winchester.

Unusually heavy passenger traffic, as many left the family car in the garage and went to work by train, contributed to some delays on the Boston & Maine, as well as other lines.

Worked All Night

The B. & M. stated that its regular force, augmented by several hundred emergency workers who had been hired to clean up after the St. Valentine Day blizzard, worked all last night to keep lines clear. The New York, New Haven & Hartford, and Boston & Albany reported similar efforts.

Both the B. & A. and New Haven reported service practically normal, with locals and through trains running fairly close to schedule. Wire trouble on the Cape and between Mansfield and Walpole, where some 30 poles were down, was giving the New Haven some difficulty, but expectations were that most of it would be cleared up by late afternoon.

Service on the Boston Elevated was slow this morning, but all lines were operating and no tie-ups were reported. Automobiles and trucks which were stuck on car tracks continued to provide the most serious handicap to the surface cars of the Elevated system.

Busses Travel Late

Greyhound busses out of Boston were encountering trouble as they went west, with many delays and detours from Worcester on into the Berkshires. Busses were said to be leaving the terminals on time, but were arriving as much as 40 minutes late.

Busses on the Boston & Worcester line were leaving on schedule, but were arriving about 15 minutes late. Conditions on the Worcester Turnpike were reported fairly good and service was maintained last night during the storm as well as this morning.

Conditions at airports combined with poor visibility kept planes on the ground.

Somerville Beano Fees

License fees for Somerville beano games, ranging from $5 to $50 a day, depending upon the seating capacity of the premises, were ordered today by John M. Lynch, the City's Mayor. Payable in advance, they will be used toward welfare expenditures.

Vermont Drafts Program To Mark Sesquicentennial

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 20—Progress is being made on the plans for a State-wide observance next year of the 150th anniversary of the entrance of Vermont into the Union, according to reports of the Sesquicentennial Committee of the State Chamber of Commerce which met with Gov. George D. Aiken here last Saturday.

Replies from the heads of 150 civic, social, and patriotic organizations, Chambers of Commerce, and service clubs indicate there will be co-operation with the Committee program and most towns and cities will insert articles in their warrants of annual March meetings authorizing participation.

It is expected that the United States Post Office Department will issue a commemorative stamp prior to the anniversary date March 4, 1941.

Prize essay contests in the schools, publication through the Vermont Historical Society of a monograph on the history of the period 1777 to 1800, and a sesquicentennial history, are among the educational features of the plans already arranged by the Committee.

Members of the State Committee include Albert A. Cree of Rutland, Leon S. Gay of Cavendish, Prof. Arthur W. Peach of Northfield, James P. Taylor of Burlington and Governor Aiken.

* * *

Old Time Crafts

Old-fashioned stone-ground corn meal is now being distributed throughout the country as the first product of the Vermont Guild of Old Time Crafts and Industries. The Guild, which has its headquarters at Weston and is headed by Ralph E. Flanders of Springfield, is a nonprofit organization established for craft education and production and as a working museum of American industry.

The corn meal is being ground by waterpower with a stone grist mill from old fashioned Indian corn raised by Vermont farmers. A considerable quantity has already been sold in four and a half and nine pound bags, with which are accompanying booklets of early American receipts for utilizing corn meal. It is the intention of the guild to eventually distribute other products.

It was in 1936 that 14 men founded the Vermont Guild. They composed a versatile group. Among them was a teacher, carpenter, blacksmith, author, lawyer, economist, architect and millwright. They were interested in investigating and preserving a knowledge of the early crafts and rural industries and wished to assemble at Weston a new kind of museum—a working museum, where visitors might see how things were done in early American days.

Since then many of the objectives have been attained and now there is a showroom in which exhibits are set up as the group develops the early craft products.

Snows Cost Boston $800,000, Hyland Says, as Crews Work

Boston's two storms will cost approximately $800,000, George G. Hyland, Commissioner of Public Works, estimated today.

George Hyland, Public Works Commissioner, ordered 1,800 men from the Paving Division to work today clearing gutters and the city's 23,000 catch basins, taxed to capacity by the melting snow.

Washington Street, in some sections, was entirely free from snow, and it was expected with the crew of shovelers and fleet of trucks working on snow removal that the main section from Stuart Street through to Scollay Square would be completely cleared by late afternoon. Several other streets adjacents to Washington had been shoveled clear. All sidewalks were in good condition.

According to Mr. Hyland, 4,600 workers were engaged in snow removal today, not including WPA workers. This represents, in addition to men employed by the city and members of the regular staff, workers hired by contractors and emergency welfare men.

In addition to manpower, Mr. Hyland said 40 snow loaders, 240 plows, and 500 trucks, many of the latter hired, were carrying on the task of cleaning up.

Commissioner Hyland announced that approximately 1,500 shovels owned by the city have been stolen by emergency workers since last Thursday. It has been reported that workers have been seen selling shovels for as little as 25 cents each.

The City Supply Department reports that about 6,000 shovels have been bought and delivered since the storm of last week, taking the complete stock of 12 vendors. The average cost of the shovels was $8 a dozen with some running as high as $11 and as low as $6.

At the $8 average figure the shovels stolen since the storm of last week would represent a loss of approximately $1,000, it was pointed out at City Hall.

The precipitation, or water content, of the snow in last night's fall was officially recorded at 1.74 inches. Total precipitation last Wednesday was 1.79 inches for 14 inches of snow.

Total precipitation for February to date is 4.58 inches, almost 2½ inches above normal. Total precipitation for the year to date is 6.49 more than a half inch above normal.

Charges that buttons enabling the holders to go to work for the city as emergency snow shovelers were sold last week for $2 each in East Boston barrooms, were made by Councilor James J. Coffey on the floor of City Council chamber yesterday. He called for an investigation of his allegations that men on the snow removal pay roll were not reporting for work.

Councilor Coffey's order was blocked by an amendment to have the council's Executive Committee investigate the matter at the next meeting, two weeks hence. Councilor Coffey withdrew his order in protest.

This morning, Commissioner Hyland said all buttons had been given by him to foremen about six weeks ago with instructions to distribute them to "first come, first served."

Although electric and communication services were dislocated in some sections last night, the principal companies serving Boston and New England reported conditions nearly normal today.

The New England Telephone and Telegraph Company reported some residence phones out of order in suburban areas as a result of broken wires caused by snow and ice-laden trees laying across them, but expected to have all services restored by afternoon. Trunk lines and toll service were operating 100 per cent, the company stated.

Several street lighting circuits, in Newton, Walpole, Arlington, and Woburn were put out of commission during last night's storm, the Boston Edison Company announced, but service was expected to be ready by nightfall. A few commercial circuits were out for brief periods last night, the company reported, but were quickly repaired.

Western Union Telegraph Company and Postal Telegraph both reported some circuits north of Boston out of use, but trouble was dismissed as "slight." An electric light wire fallen across Postal Telegraph wires on Mystic Avenue in Medford early today put 23 telegraph circuits out of commission, but all offices were reached by the time they opened this morning.

The main difficulty encountered by both telegraph companies was in getting their messenger boys around. Conditions in the city were bad, but in the suburban towns where bicycles are resorted to it was practically impossible to make time.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

**For Wednesday

U. S. Is Warned Of Danger Of Dictatorship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 20 —Assailing "grasping and prodigal Government," in a prepared address before a dinner meeting of the Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce last night, W. Gibson Carey, Jr., President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, warned against dictatorship and its price, declaring "the tragic dilemma is unemployment."

"Our future lies in invention, engineering, sound education, sane management, and an ever expanding productivity which will keep us employed," declared Mr. Carey. "By assuring these we shall protect opportunity, religion, culture, and that indescribable inspiration which is the blessing of freedom."

Pointing out that unemployment is one of many "pieces" that must be fitted in place carefully, to assure a happy future for our country, Mr. Carey declared that its most pitiful aspect is "that the people most directly effected—those without jobs—have been injured irreparably.

"We have handled our Government-business relationship so stupidly that we have for years had millions unemployed without any necessity or justifiable reason," he said.

"Instead of encouraging private business which must be the source of employment, we have done nearly everything which could be thought of to retard it. We have made an attempt to legislate prosperity. This had not worked and it will not work."

Planned economy can only work when capital, labor, means of production and distribution are fully regimented by Government, he stated, calling such a system dictatorship. Its price is the disappearance of "every vestige of personal liberty," he said. "Practically no one wants dictatorship in the United States.

"Business can help a great deal by steadying employment, paying fair wages, providing good working conditions, watching its price policies carefully, and giving better value in new products, and in the improvement of old ones," he said.

"It can accelerate production by training as rapidly as possible skilled men wherever they are required or where it is evident they will be. It can indude loyalty among employees by keeping them informed, and it can get greater public support by opening its plants and explaining their operation."

Manchester Cuts In Budget Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H. — At a mass meeting of Manchester taxpayers Feb. 19, George C. Clark, special consultant to the Manchester Taxpayers' Association, outlined the demands that have been made on the Finance Committee of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen to slice a recommended $393,160 off the municipal budget for the coming fiscal year.

The taxpayers were told that the Highway Department appropriation could be cut $131,700 from the requested $381,700; that the Department of Charities' request could be cut $87,340 from the requested $376,000; that the appropriation for the Board of Recreation and Aviation could be cut from $24,020 to $5,000; that $20,000 could be cut from the School Department budget, $16,500 from the estimate for lighting the streets, and that the $4,000 for publicity and $2,000 for charitable gifts could be entirely eliminated.

James Young, executive secretary of the association, suggested that possibly the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen would look into why, as he said, the city pays $2 more a ton for coal than appears necessary; to determine why there should be a mark-up on the price of coal distributed to relief cases; why such high automobile expense accounts exist for City Hall employees and officials; why such expense accounts give no details except such a memorandum as "for food."

N. H. Fire Loss $100,000

WEST LEBANON, N. H., Feb. 20 (AP)—Fire destroyed the main section of this town's high school early today with a loss estimated by firemen at $100,000. A wing of the school, erected about five years ago, was saved.

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Housewares Follow Streamline Trend

By a Staff Photographer

Making Things Easy in the Kitchen

Top: Miss Eileen O'Connell displays a new streamlined water pitcher to a customer. Bottom: Miss Virginia O'Connell inspects a huge wooden salad bowl of polished French wood.

Gadgets for Busy Housewives Tickle One at Houseware Show

For housewives the year 1940 will be one of more gadgets and new values, judging by the New England Housewares Show which is occupying four floors at the Parker House, and displaying the products of over 300 manufacturers.

While the show is open only to the trade, handy housewares now on display will soon be in the homes of New England housewives. The personalized butter molds, for instance, will give an individual touch to the dinner table when the hostess serves butter pats stamped with her own initial. And the new Fluffy Beater, which resembles a pliable spring attached to a handle, will lighten the task of beating eggs and liquids, as well as being useful for blending flour and shortening.

Families that like picnicking will find that they can now dine by the roadside almost as conveniently as at home, and the new line of fitted picnic baskets which are manufactured right here in New England bring this equipment down to a new low in prices. In fact, some of these fitted baskets may be purchased for as little as one dollar. And the same amount will purchase a complete barbeque grill, briquets, fork and all.

Back in the Kitchen

Housewives who prefer cooking in their own kitchens to camping out will find that the electric mixers which have been a little high perhaps for the average budget are coming down to meet the family pocketbook and may be purchased now for only $29.95. The larger models sell for $100 and up.

There are new values in fine Lido straw baskets and bags many of which are selling for only $1, which is the first time this merchandise has been sold for as low a price in this country.

The old flour sifter may be replaced now with a new model made of lithograph steel, which is more durable than the metal formerly used in sifters and should stand a lot of knocking around without any bad effects.

There is a new completely flexible spatula on the market, and strainers for the first time are rimmed with plastic in various colors to match the kitchen color scheme of the housewife. Formerly these strainers have been obtainable only in metal bindings.

China Is Getting Gay

China is coming out in gay colors and pitchers and pots take on odd shapes in keeping with streamlined trends. Pottery in soft shades of cream and green is hand-decorated with dainty flower patterns.

Huge wooden salad bowls made of beautifully polished French wood catch the eye and are decorative as well as useful. Something new in wooden utensils is the scissor salad sets, the spoon and fork being fastened together as one instrument with a bone pin which makes them easy to operate with one hand and avoids awkwardness of handling the two utensils separately in salad serving.

Lawn furniture and trellises, fancy glassware and aluminum ware of all kinds are seen on every hand at the show, which will continue through Friday.

Governor Confers On Storm Charges

Gov Leverett Saltonstall today conferred with Ernest J. Dean, State Commissioner of Conservation, in connection with charges involving Mr. Dean's department in the use of hurricane contract funds. Following the meeting, the Governor would make no comments on the rumor that Mr. Dean would be asked to resign.

The Commissioner was accompanied by his counsel Francis X. Hurley, former State Auditor. This was the second conference between the two since Russell A. Wood, State Auditor, first charged waste in hurricane rehabilitation work involving expenditures in the Department amounting to some $1,000,000.

Smoke

Continued from Page 1

Public Health authorities is nothing new to Bostonians," observed George A. Davenport, President of the Beacon Hill organization, today. "Rather does it vindicate the opinion of the Association that the smoke control law in Massachusetts is so loosely drawn that it is virtually impossible to obtain prosecutions."

Bearing out the contention of Government health experts that something should be done to give Bostonians a clearer view of blue skies, a view from any high building in the city, particularly during the first part of the day when boilers are being stoked, provides something of a shock to the forces of cleanliness.

Black, belching chimneys throw a pall of smoke above the downtown districts, spreading over the Back Bay, Beacon Hill, and South Boston and settling on building fronts like a heavy coat of paint. Sand-blasting companies complain that their work in Boston is far more difficult and expensive than in any other city in the Northeast.

Housewives, courageous enough to open the windows for an airing, send their curtains to the laundry every week. Oil paintings on Beacon Hill are said to be in constant danger of damage from acid in the smoke pall.

Property values are being radically lowered, according to real estate interests. And while some authorities state that smoke control is an economic problem that will eventually take care of itself because of the heavy heat and power losses due to poor combustion or careless boiler operations, the smoke pall over the city indicates a need for more effective means of cleaning the atmosphere.

Better Inspection Asked

The concentrating point for the new drive will be in the State House, where complicated laws are said to be in need of clarification and strengthening.

More adequate inspection will also be asked by the co-operating organizations to find out if the trouble lies in faulty chimneys, careless use of fuel, unenforceable restrictions, inefficient boilers, oil-burners, or the increasing use of soft coal.

One thing is certain, according to members of the Public Utilities Department which handles smoke complaints, and that is that smoke conditions have changed during the last decade.

The old fly ash is one thing, while the oily-greasy soot put into the air by oil burners is another problem upon which research laboratories are busy.

An electric eye has been developed for chimneys that tells the men in the boiler room when the chimney is belching smoke. Water sprays have been perfected to clean the soot from the smoke before it passes into the outer air. Electric radio waves are also being tested and used to some degree now for overcoming smoke nuisance.

Much of this modern equipment, however, is quite expensive at this time and hence not inviting to most apartment and business house owners against whom the complaints are recorded in never-ceasing streams.

Legion Head Gets Key to Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 20 (AP) —American Legionnaires of central Maine turned out in blizzard-like weather in the capital today to honor their National Commander, Raymond J. Kelly of Detroit, who also was given the key to Maine by Gov. Lewis O. Barrows.

Before sitting down at a dinner in an Augusta Hotel, Mr. Kelly made a hurried trip to the Veterans Facility, Togus, where he inspected the numerous new buildings and conferred with Manager Malcolm Stoddard.

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 20 (AP) —American Legion National Commander Raymond J. Kelly declared himself against a loan to Finland last night if it "involves us in any way in the European war."

"And if there's any doubt about it," he said in an interview, "the doubt should be resolved in favor of the youth of America." Mr. Kelly is on a two-day tour of Maine.

War Gift of £1,000,000 Voted by Malay Council

SINGAPORE (AP)—The Council of the Federated Malay States voted a war gift to £1,000,000 to Great Britain Feb. 20.

Towns Offered State Audit In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—New Hampshire towns and school districts may take action at town meetings next month on the question of having audits conducted by the Municipal Accounting Division of the State Tax Commission.

Harold G. Fowler, director of the Division, has informed town and school precinct authorities throughout the State that under the provisions of the 1939 Legislature, "towns, school districts or precincts may, by vote taken at the annual or special meeting, petition the Tax Commission for an audit of the accounts to be made by the Municipal Accounting Division.

"It furthermore provides that the selectmen of any town, school board of any school district, and commissioners of any village district or precinct, may petition the Commission for an audit of the accounts of their respective unit of government.

"In order that school districts may vote on the question of having their audits made by this division, it is requested that an article similar to the following be included in the warrants for the annual meetings this year:

"'To see if the district will vote to petition the State Tax Commission to have an audit made by the municipal accounting division, and to make an appropriation to cover the expense of such audit.'

"The expense incident to an audit by this Division, which is charged to the school district, covers such items as mileage and subsistence, but not the salaries of the accountants.

"Audits will be made throughout the year in the order in which petitions are received."

The legislation setting up the Municipal Accounting Division requires that governmental units must each year file with the Division schedules of income and expenses, according to bookkeeping methods specified by the division.

Mill's Employees Help With Funds

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 20 (AP)—Former employees of the Taber Mill, closed since November, opened a campaign today to raise $40,000 to save the mill from liquidation. Expressing confidence the amount could be obtained "with little trouble," leaders of the drive said $6,000 already was pledged.

An employees' committee asserted it was hoped support of local financial interests and the RFC could be enlisted in raising a $100,000 operating fund with which to reopen the textile mill.

Brookline to Clip $1.50 Off Tax Rate

Brookline's 1940 tax rate will be lowered approximately $1.50 a thousand, it was agreed yesterday at a joint meeting of the Board of Selectmen and the Town Assessors. This will bring the rate down to about $24.50 on the thousand from the present rate of $26.

Reduction of this year's tax rate was made possible through the use of $300,000 of the town's $900,000 surplus. Samuel F. Bianchard, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, praised the Town's Government during the past 10 years for curtailment of expenditures in the face of mounting welfare and school costs.

Industries Gain In London, Ont.

LONDON, Ontario — London now has 269 established industries, the highest number in recent years, according to the latest Chamber of Commerce survey.

Harvard Lets Upperclassmen Learn to Read

In a large-scale expansion of its voluntary course in reading and visual comprehension, Harvard today gave preliminary tests to more than 100 upperclassmen who signified interest in the course after testing, yesterday, twice that number.

The new course, given by the official College tutoring bureau, employs modern moving picture methods in an attempt to increase students' speed of reading. Previously, only freshmen had been accepted; but now that the experimental stage is past, it is possible to branch out and offer the advantages of the course to a larger part of the undergraduate body.

From the very first, upperclassmen have been eager to join the classes, both because of the constant utility of reading skill and because of a certain air of mystery which has surrounded the course. It is seldom that students are refused admission to anything academic in character, and when this hapepns, their interest mounts accordingly.

The technique used by the instructors was developed at the Harvard Graduate School of Education. It consists principally of the training of eye movement by flashing on the screen, motion-picture fashion, portions of a text in literature. Students are thus forced to read quickly and in phrases, rather than word by word; and in this way constructive habits are built up.

Results, gained from periodic tests as those given upperclassmen, show rapid improvement, officials state. Long-range surveys have also tended to show a correlation between grades obtained in college work and rate of reading comprehension, it is claimed.

Service Tests Found Valid

Following a conference with Arthur G. Rotch, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, and Ulysses Lupien, Director of the Division of Civil Service, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today stated that he had been informed that the Civil Service examinations slated for March 2 did not violate the legal requirements of the act in any way.

The Governor's conference and statement was the result of charges that the examinations for Welfare Supervisor set up certain educational requirements which are in opposition to the law which says that civil service examinations shall not require educational experience. The Governor was told that the examinations in March merely required certain experience or background in welfare work.

Skis Shown in Early War Use At Widener Finnish Exhibit

Colorful tales of Finnish legions on skis swooping down upon an enemy are not the invention of the twentieth century. Far from it. The practice itself is more ancient than the European state system; and it has been described in Scandinavian legends since the middle ages. These facts are now being demonstrated in an exhibit on view at Harvard's Widener Library.

The first known record of the use of skis in warfare is to be found on an ancient runic stone, discovered near Upsala, Sweden, and carved in 1050, showing a warrior on "snow-skates" carrying a bow and arrow. Exhibited is a photograph of the stone.

Ancient skis, apparently, bore little resemblance to the ones now used. As shown by an illustration in a volume printed in 1555, they were then about three to four feet long, and cut off sharply a few inches behind the skier's heel. Toes were long, tapering, and sharp, with only a slight elevation of the point. Nevertheless, they were even then effective military equipment; the army wearing them in the illustration is obviously putting to flight its opponents, not so equipped.

A later book, "History of Lapland," 1674, describes "shoes . . . made of broad planks extremely smooth" and called "skider." They were about 12 inches wide, the author states, and in any pair "one must be longer than the other by a foot."

Approaching another branch of contemporary history, a second exhibit in the same building traces Czechoslovakian literary history. There are photographs of the oldest preserved manuscripts in the Czechoslovakian language, written in the year 930; and there is shown directly a handwritten copy of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bohemia, prepared in 1565 in German for the Emperor Maximilian II.

Early publications of essays in Latin by Jan Hus, Bohemian Protestant who anticipated Martin Luther by two centuries, are shown.

The exhibit concludes with "post-Munich" literature. "Like every national disaster, the tragedy of Munich evoked a deep emotional response in Czechoslovakian literature," it is declared. Two verses from a poem by Vladimir Holan are said to be representative:

Treason, treason, ring thy bells;
Who gave these bells their cue?
T'was France, fair France, proud Albion
And we believed in you.

Our fields are crying—treason;
Our forests murmuring—shame;
Our rivers grumbling—treason;
Our mountains shrieking—shame.

Lodge Favors Brief Platform

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Republican platform should be "brief and definite," with emphasis on jobs and peace, in the opinion of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts.

Senator Lodge, who has been discussed as the Bay State Republican delegation's probable member on the Resolutions Committee of the national convention next June, said he had not yet read the report of Dr. Glenn Frank, but he said he favored the report's recommendation that Government securities should be taxed.

The Frank report was termed the "most honest and sincere document ever written" by Mrs. Addison Green, Holyoke, Mass., Republican National Committeewoman.

Presbyterian Executive Assails Taylor Mission

ROCHESTER, Y. (AP)—Appointment of Myron C. Taylor as President Roosevelt's special envoy to the Vatican is "not American," Dr. William B. Pugh, Philadelphia, Executive Head of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, said in predicting the General Assembly of the Church would voice opposition to the appointment.

"It's not that we have anything against the Roman Catholic Church," he said. "The Protestant churches always have believed in the absolute separation of church and state. For years American tradition and practice have carried on this principle."

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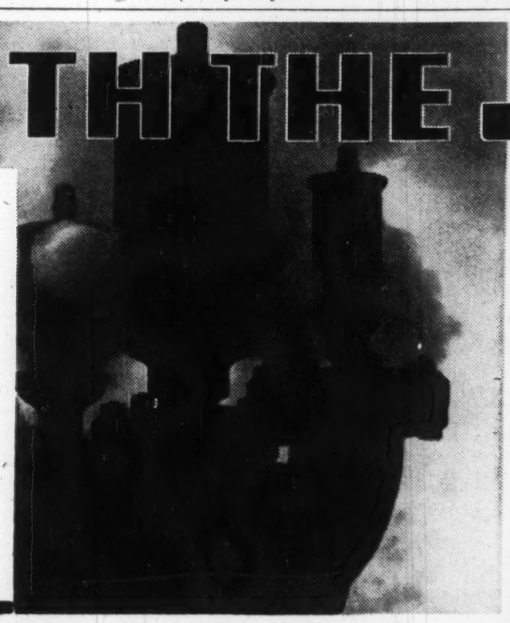

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'Margin for Error' and Cornelia Otis Skinner on Boston Stages

Clare Boothe Melodrama Arrives at the Plymouth

By E. F. Melvin

"Margin for Error," which came last evening to the Plymouth, finds the author of "The Women" and "Kiss the Boys Goodbye" mingling satire with melodrama, or, to be more specific, shooting verbal darts at the Nazis with one hand while she arranges a homicide and solves the mystery with the other. Satirical melodrama is not too usual a combination. But it has proved successful enough in this case for the present company to be organized for touring while another cast remains in New York.

Perhaps the popularity of the play has been due as much to its barbed thrusts as to the ingenuity of its mystery. But some of the approval at the box office should be credited to the presence on the stage of Officer Finkelstein, who is as pleasant a representative of the law as has been called upon within recent theatrical memory to handle a difficult situation.

* * *

Officer Finkelstein is the Jewish patrolman assigned to guard the safety of a German consul in what the program describes as an American city, prior to September, 1939. The first act of the two into which the play is divided expounds reasons for the unpopularity of the consul and devises an abundance of motives which in a play of this type might have impelled any one of half a dozen characters to desire him out of the way.

One of them, Otto B. Horst, a would-be American "Führer," it seems, was threatened with liquidation. The consul's secretary had discovered his superior's dishonesty and had himself been found to have a Jewish grandmother. The consul's wife was accused of imparting information to the newspaperman with whom she was in love. Dr. Jennings had paid the consul to get his daughter and her husband out of Germany, only to discover that she had passed on. And, of course, an effort might have been made to put the responsibility on Officer Finkelstein, as he was quick to perceive.

* * *

Just before the first act curtain, the action intentionally becomes confused and it is then, apparently, that the consul is killed.

The situation is something like that in "Cock Robin," a mystery play which Philip Barry once wrote in company with Elmer Rice. Then, as in the present play, everything happens before the eyes of the audience, but no one can be quite sure just what has occurred.

The second act is devoted to the discovery of the responsible party, with Officer Finkelstein in charge of the investigation. There the melodrama is uppermost. It seems somewhat synthetic, for melodrama apparently is a technique which Miss Boothe has not completely mastered. In the satirical passages she is more at home. There is some language that is not in the best of taste.

The play is competently acted by a cast directed by Otto L. Preminger, who prepared this company as well as the New York one. Sheldon Leonard makes a genial, humorous, and capable Officer Finkelstein. Morgan Farley emphasizes the distraught nature of the consular secretary. Doris Dudley is the high-strung wife of the consul, and Kurt Katch makes that official highly reprehensible. Alexander Clark as Horst, John McKee as Dr. Jennings, Don Terry as the newspaperman have some of the other more conspicuous assignments, and Edward Nannery as Captain Mulrooney and Cyrilla Dorne as a maid make brief appearances.

'Margin for Error'

At the Plymouth—Satirical melodrama by Clare Boothe, produced by Richard Aldrich and Richard Myers, directed by Otto L. Preminger, with setting by Karl Amend Studio. The cast includes:

Otto B. Horst ..... Alexander Clark
Baron Max Von Alvenstor ..... Morgan Farley
Officer Finkelstein ..... Sheldon Leonard
Frieda ..... Cyrilla Dorne
Dr. Jennings ..... John McKee
Sophie Baumer ..... Doris Dudley
Karl Baumer ..... Kurt Katch
Thomas S. Denny ..... Don Terry
Captain Mulrooney ..... Edward Nannary

Vandamm Studio

Group From 'The Little Foxes'

Tallulah Bankhead, Charles Dingle, Carl Benton Reid, and Dan Duryea in the play coming Monday to the Colonial.

'Edna, His Wife' Begins Monodrama Series at Wilbur

Last evening Miss Skinner brought back her own dramatization of Margaret Ayer Barnes's novel, "Edna, His Wife," to the stage of the Wilbur Theater. Delightful as it is always to watch and hear Miss Skinner in her brief character sketches, one becomes more engrossed in following the varied emotions which flash through these 11 scenes in the life of Edna, who was in 1900 the daughter of a station master in the little town of Blue Island, Illinois.

Varied emotions, indeed, for Miss Skinner depicts not alone Edna, whose marriage to a rising young lawyer launches her upon a spectacular career of success in Chicago, Washington and New York; she enacts as well Edna's mother, Edna's sister, Edna's best friend, Mrs. Brophy, a woman who lives across the hall, Edna's daughter, Jessica, and finally Katharine Boyne, a New York sculptress. Thus we have all the most important women of Edna's world, sharply and capably and intelligently differentiated. And we have, too, indirectly but no less satisfyingly, Edna's husband.

It would, of course, be possible to point out which of the numerous characterizations seem better than others—possibly that the humor is better than the tragedy, the portrayal of youth more able than that of middle age. But the artistic level of the whole is so excellent that this seems scarcely fair. Invariably Miss Skinner's taste is impeccable, her characterizations exquisitely clear-cut; and to listen to her speech is a considerable pleasure in itself.

Those who care for the theater and for its amenities cannot afford to lack acquaintance with the work of Miss Skinner, which is always distinguished and rewarding. Just as a Spanish master of the guitar, who calls himself Segovia, can almost convince us that we are listening to an orchestra, so Miss Skinner can give a truly astonishing sense of a stage crowded with people.

M. W.

Concert Postponed

The faculty concert of the Longy School scheduled for tonight at Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe College, has been indefinitely postponed because of the storm.

Walter Huston

In "Passenger to Bali," play postponed to Thursday at the Shubert Theater.

Miss Barrymore in Radio Play

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Mid-week radio entertainment includes Ethel Barrymore playing the leading role in "Anne Royall," a story of a pioneer newspaper woman of the early 1800's; Ruth Gordon of the stage playing in "Churchmouse" in the Star Theater; and Washington's Birthday features.

Tonight

Drama:

"Anne Royall," based on material from Bessie Rowland James's forth-coming biography of Anne Royall. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

The training and responsibility of chefs in cafeteria kitchens as well as the great hotels, disclosed in "Americans at Work," CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Representative Joseph W. Martin, Mass., Minority Leader in the House, speaks from Republican State Dinner, Chicago, MBS-WAAB, 11.

Wednesday

Variety:

Fred Allen interviews Baby Barbara, six-year-old xylophone player; returns to his favorite role of "One Long Pan," Chinese detective, in the story of the mystery of the $100,000 cat that disappears from cat show at Madison Square Garden, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Ruth Gordon and Louis Calhern in in "Churchmouse," with regulars Ken Murray, Frances Langford and Kenny Baker, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Speakers:

Jo Davidson, Lynd Ward, Holger Cahill, gather in a round table discussion of "What Is American Art?" from American Artists Congress, New York, MBS-WAAB, 2:30.

Louis Sobol, columnist, begins new comment series, an album of happenings in Manhattan, MBS-WAAB, 9:15.

Dr. Edgar C. Powers of Baltimore, Chaplain of the Supreme Council Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Masonry, speaks on "Washington, A Great President and a Great Mason," CBS-WEEI-10:15.

Serious Music:

Fabien Sevitzky programs Roy Harris's "Johnny Comes Marching Home," as feature item in Indianapolis Symphony concert, CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

Thursday

Holiday features:

Kate Smith repeats her "Creed as an American," in her commentative program, CBS-WEEI, 12 noon.

Raymond Kelly, National Commander of the American Legion, speaks on "George Washington," before joint meeting of 22 civic clubs in Municipal Stadium, Kansas City, Mo., MBS-WAAB, 2.

"Vox Pop," sidewalk quiz show, visits historic Gadsby's Tavern, Alexandria, Va., where George Washington is said to have made his last public appearance, CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Laurence J. Hart, of Elmhurst, L. I., who has been impersonating George Washington before clubs, schools and other civic gatherings, visits John Hix's "Strange As It seems" program, CBS-WEEI, 8:30.

Senator Lister Hill, D., Ala., speaks on "George Washington," MBS-WAAB, 9:15.

Music:

Sidney Mear, 21-year-old trumpetist, plays Barat's "Andante et Scherzo," in "Musical Americana," Raymond Paige's "100 Men of Melody," with Deems Taylor, commentator, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Drama:

Columbia Workshop period offers John Lagemann's "Autobiography of an Egoist," with specially-prepared music and effects, CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Speaker:

Dr. Vergil D. Reed, Assistant Director of the United States Bureau of the Census, discusses some of the interesting problems in current census taking, in "Adventures in Science" period, CBS-WEEI, 4:15.

Art Shows

Junior League

At the Junior League drawings and water colors by Susanne Suba are on view.

The pictures are entertaining, encompassing as they do scenes of the theater, ballet, and circus. Miss Suba aims for expression through manipulation of line. Her line is sometimes concise and spare, sometimes flourishing and expansive. In any event she puts it to work and often gets effective results from it.

What makes Miss Suba's pictures interesting is her shrewd observation of people, their odd or amusing ways. She is quick to notice idiosyn rasies, characteristic gestures, typical movements, and chronicles them in a responsive and often expressive way.

Maren Thoresen

Through Feb. 29 pictures by the Norwegian painter, Maren Thoresen, will be shown at the Appalachian Mountain Club.

The artist divides her attentions between floral portraits and landscapes. She paints with a feeling for the breadth and impressiveness of the chosen themes. Outstanding are "Blue Yuce," "Fuchsias," and "Fog in Salmas Valley." She has an eye for good subject matter and paints with decisiveness and conviction.

Of Musical Subjects

At the Boston Conservatory of Music there have been placed on display a number of pictures lent by the Federal Art Project. The exhibits have in common a subject matter which relates to music. Some of the more capable members of the Art Projects are exhibiting.

There are two ways in which an artist may be linked to the art of music; he may portray performers playing on the piano or fiddle or guitar, and he may attempt to express the essence of music in the pictorial idiom. Of the former there are many examples. There are portraits of musicians actively engaged in playing instruments such as "Cellist" by Fritz Fuglister, "Cellist" by Curtis Hamilton, "Violinist" by Vernon Smith, or boy at the piano by Dorothy Loeb.

By Karl Knaths there are some sketches for a mural, and a completed canvas in which he tries to give pictorial scope to music through the genealogy of instruments (going back to primitive origins) and an analysis of the physics of sound. In a mural which is now in Falmouth, Mass., he embarked upon a rare and courageous scheme. The mural is educational in character and may seem somewhat pedantic but the effort is an interesting and praiseworthy one.

This is the most interesting exhibition of the Federal Art Project shown this season.

D. A.

Problems of American Stage As Guild Director Sees Them

By John D. Beaufort

New York

The American Theater, you may take it from Theresa Helburn, is more important today and at the same time more difficult than it has ever been before.

Difficult because of the many new problems—economic and artistic—that beset producers, important because at this moment in history New York is probably the only legitimate producing center in the world that is functioning normally.

As one of the Theater Guild's guardian administrators for nearly 21 years, Miss Helburn has in her opinion seen the theater round out almost a complete cycle.

In the days when the Guild started, back in 1919, the theater was the leading factor in the entertainment industry. With the rise of talking pictures and raido, it has fallen to third place and television is lurking in the offing perhaps to challenge its right to even that lowly rank. But it is still by all odds the most important, though often the most troublesome medium to Miss Helburn.

She has watched production costs quintupled, promising playwrights lured from the theater to Hollywood, important European sources cut off by dictatorship and war, and the competition of radio and pictures cut into the very heart of theater material and audiences.

Is Miss Helburn troubled by all this? Of course. Is she dismayed or downhearted? No.

At the moment, she is entirely occupied with the preparation of "The Fifth Column," by Ernest Hemingway and Benjamin Glazer, en route to New York via Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore. It is the Guild's third New York and fourth Boston play of the current season. Miss Helburn's principal literary fare these days is published by the Pennsylvania and the New Haven railroads, and it was a happy circumstance that she happened to be stopping off in New York one day last week for luncheon at her hotel, where I met her.

* * *

"Sometimes, I think it would be nice to go into the country and live quietly and peacefully, but—"

Miss Helburn, momentarily fugitive from the long distance telephone, leaves the sentence dangling. And in the next breath, for she can turn a sharp conversational corner without braking, Miss Helburn has veered from thoughts of rustic escape to the dilemma of the theater.

Leave the theater? Abandon reading from three to five scripts every week? Resign an administrative post in the world's most uncertain business and forgo all the stimulus it involves? Forsake the Theater Guild? It is to laugh, and Miss Helburn does.

Conditions to her are a challenge rather than a deterrent. And to her way of thinking, the smaller the field of legitimate enterprise, the more important it becomes. "The fewer, the higher," in her opinion.

The Guild attains its majority on April 10. At its birth in 1919 at the little Garrick Theater on West Thirty-fifth Street, it was a pioneer whose importation of foreign plays and encouragement of American playwrights was of immeasurable service to the American theater. Precursor to, and in some cases, parent of, other theater movements, the Guild has been forced into charted commercial lanes not so much by turbulent seas as by changing currents in the theater.

* * *

"At the beginning, we had two principal aims," says Miss Helburn. "We were trying to do a different type of play. And we were fighting the old-fashioned star system. In those postwar theater days, the star was more important than the play. We helped raise the whole standard of ensemble acting by making the play the important thing.

"Though the star system has come back stronger than ever—owing to motion picture exploitation of name personalities—today not even a great star can carry a bad play to success," Miss Helburn says.

"John Barrymore of course always excepted," she adds in quick parenthesis, before you can say "My Dear Children."

Miss Helburn meets the criticism that the Guild has abandoned experimental production with an answering question.

"Isn't the Guild's current play, 'The Time of Your Life' (produced in connection with Eddie Dowling), quite as experimental in form and as uncommon in character as many of the experimental productions of Guild history?" she asks. "It is a play without story, without external form, held together only by an inner poetic conception which should put it into the so-called experimental and away from the so-called commercial category."

* * *

But hereby hangs, according to Miss Helburn, a most extraordinary tale. In her opinion there is no such thing as an experimental play today—experimental, that is, in contrast to a commercial play. The inroads of pictures on dramatic material—the fact that melodrama and farce can be done better by films than the theater—has forced the best of theater producers to try to give their patrons for a $3.30 top something that they cannot get equally well for 40 cents.

"And what does that imply?" continues Miss Helburn, still asking the questions. "It implies that the theater may well concern itself with plays of ideas that are too controversial for a mass audience or too adult for the adolescent portion of the picture audience; plays of poetic quality that need to be tested out in the theater before inspiring anyone to undertake the costly risks of pictures.

"I would say the best chances of success today lie in the play that contains elements both of novelty and greatness; novelty in form, production or milieu; greatness in conception, treatment or language. And what sort of play is that but the same we have always been looking for?

"In the early days of the Guild the accepted road to success was to give the public what it wanted and at that time the public wanted punch and farce," Miss Helburn recalls. "But that public has been absorbed by the pictures and the best play written today has the best chance commercially. So what price experimentation?

* * *

"There remains, however, the literary or poetic play that by its own nature will appeal to a very small portion of the already small theater audience," says Miss Helburn, "or the propaganda play which has pretty well worn out all audiences today. I mean the sort of play that the Guild used to put on for Sunday night performance and which was kept precariously alive by other experimental groups and later by the Federal Theater. Economic conditions have made this sort of production practically impossible. Union rules of all sorts have both limited opportunity and increased costs beyond practicality."

What is the solution, Miss Helburn?

"Well, when art competes with labor, today, I should say art must go. Unless capital comes forward in the form of a wealthy patron. Since we cannot rely on the Government any more, why should we not have patrons of the theater as well as of music and painting?

"This has always been frowned upon in the American theater but I don't see why. A few endowed enterprises in the hands of good artists would certainly make for the enrichment of the theater. But they must not be 'arty.' Their value would only be as great as the greatness of the artsist involved. They must not be given over to faddists or to second-raters."

Here, Miss Helburn discovers she is getting ahead of herself in talking about greatness when it is hard even to find scripts good enough to stand the acid test of Broadway production.

"One of the principal reasons for the increasing rarity of good scripts," she says, "is the diversion of theater writing talent into film channels. Hollywood offers steady money and good steady jobs to gifted boys. Hollywood gets them young and often keeps them out on the coast for the rest of their lives. Even if a one-time playwright wants to return to theater writing, he is often not able to. And when you have begun to live on $500 a week or more, anything less seems unreasonable."

Miss Helburn mentions Donald Ogden Stewart, Charles Brackett, Dana Burnett and others as among the playwrights who went to Hollywood and who have never been heard from in the theater since.

* * *

Two young authors whom Miss Helburn has been coaching came to her the other day with a far-away, Hollywood look in their eyes. They had been offered cinema gold.

"What shall we do?" they asked.

"I can't tell you," Miss Helburn said. "How hard up are you?"

"Very."

"Well, if you can get a job without signing a five-year option, I'd say go. If you can't then you must decide where you want to be, in the theater or in pictures."

It's as simple—and as difficult—as that.

Under the new arrangement by which Miss Helburn and Lawrence Langner operate the Guild as a producing organization, with a little help from the other four board members, any producer can be invited to offer his plays in association with the Guild, thus benefiting by the audience of 30,000 Guild subscribers and insuring at least a five-weeks run. This relieves the Guild management itself of producing six plays every season. Neither of the Guild's New York offerings this winter—"The Time of Your Life" and "Morning's at Seven"—was sponsored exclusively by the Guild. Eddie Dowling is co-producer of the Saroyan play. And Dwight Deere Wiman produced the short-lived Paul Osborn comedy.

"The Fifth Column," however, is entirely a Guild production. So will be their three recently acquired scripts: "Marie-Adelaide," by Bertram Bloch and Isabel Leighton; "First Stop to Heaven," by Norman Rosten, and "Turn Again Home," by Morley Callaghan. Miss Helburn considers the Callaghan play the most unusual of the three and says it contains some "extraordinary writing."

"Very shortly the Lunts will go into a new play by Robert Sherwood which the Guild will present in association with the Playwrights Company," says Miss Helburn. "We hated to see the successful tour of 'The Taming of the Shrew' close after the capacity audiences of its one week in New York. The excitement of a new play by Sherwood is about the only thing that would atone, and we are all looking forward eagerly to this as perhaps the high spot of the season."

Film Prospects

"Swiss Family Robinson," with Thomas Mitchell, Edna Best, Freddie Bartholomew, and Terry Kilburn, is now scheduled to open Wednesday morning at the Keith Memorial in a double bill with "Reno."

At the Fine Arts "Katia," French film with Danielle Darrieux has been held over for a second week beginning Wednesday.

Vandamm Studio

Theresa Helburn

One of the directors of the Theater Guild

'Bali' for Thursday

The opening of "A Passenger for Bali," starring Walter Huston, set for tonight at the Shubert Theater, has been postponed to Thursday evening. Incidentally, the report from Pittsburgh, published here yesterday, that John Huston had retired as director of the production in favor of Herman Shumlin, appears to be incorrect, as the star's son is in Boston, and, according to the management, still on the job.

Wide World

Ethel Barrymore

To be heard on the air this evening in the radiocast 'Anne Royall'

Mikhail Sheyne at the Piano

Last night in Jordan Hall, Mikhail Sheyne, pianist, played the following program: Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue, Bach; Arabesque and Symphonic Etudes, Schumann; Etudes in C sharp minor and in F sharp major, Scriabin; Etude-Tableau in E flat minor, Op. 33, Rachmaninoff; "Islamey," Balakireff.

When Mr. Sheyne made his Boston debut a few seasons ago, he evinced a very decided talent for playing the piano. His touch was brilliant and his technique more than ordinarily well developed for a debutant pianist. Therefore, his performance last night was anticipated with considerable interest. But in many respects he is no further advanced than he was on the occasion of his first concert. He continues to reveal a prodigious technique (unfortunately not too secure last night) and his touch is crisp, allowing neatly clipped phrase endings that often gave an interesting snap to a coda, but other things are necessary to completely satisfying piano playing.

The Bach, for instance, failed to come to life under his hands. His dynamic range was extremely limited, whether by choice or not the listener had no way of knowing, but had there been greater freedom in nuance and had Mr. Sheyne revealed the poetry which is inherent in the Fantasy, his performance would have been vastly more interesting. The pianist evidently conceived the Fugue as a gradual crescendo, which to one listener was an interesting approach. But he speeded it up to a pace that gave him no opportunity for properly acknowledging the end of a fugual subject and the beginning of its answer.

The Schumann Arabesque came to a more poetic performance, although in itself it is scarcely of sufficient interest to hold the attention. The études were clearly not Mr. Sheyne's affair last night. Not only did his memory betray him—although he must be given credit for an excellent recovery—but his obeisance to speed also destroyed what he might have cared to reveal of the poetry of the work.

In the Scriabin études Mr. Sheyne gave an excellent account of himself, as he did again in the pair of Rachmaninoff items, especially the Polka, to which he imparted an air of pleasant whimsicality.

Mr. Sheyne's brilliant technique carried him through the "Islamey" Fantasia with thunderous effect, but here again, one received the impression of haste out of bounds, which was unfortunate, as this young man seems to have the fundamental equipment with which to give a really stirring performance of this difficult work. A very large audience gave Mr. Sheyne enthusiastic applause, and demanded extra numbers.

G. M. S.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

"A Perfect Comedy"—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

"Hilarious . . . witty dialogue . . . rich humor" — Times
Clare Boothe's Comedy Hit!
MARGIN FOR ERROR
Directed by OTTO L. PREMINGER
PLYMOUTH, W. 45 St. Evgs. 8:45. CI. 6-9156
Mats. Thursday & Saturday 2:45

"THE FUNNIEST COMEDY OF THIS SEASON." — Brooks Atkinson, Times
SAM H. HARRIS presents
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
with MONTY WOOLLEY
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7580. Evgs. 8:30
Mats. Thursday & Saturday, 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75

BOSTON

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—MAJOR FEATURES—2
'RAFFLES'
DAVID NIVEN ★ OLIVIA DE HAVILLAND
Plus "Slightly Honorable"
Pat O'BRIEN ● Ruth TERRY

WILBUR—This Week Only TONIGHT
CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER in
"LOVES OF CHARLES II"
"EDNA HIS WIFE"
Every Eve. Except Tonight. Mat. Wed.
"THE EMPRESS EUGENIE"—Sat. Mat. Only
Eves. 55c to $2.75—Mats. 55c to $2.20

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Sonja Henie — Ray Milland
"EVERYTHING HAPPENS AT NIGHT"
Geraldine Fitzgerald
"A CHILD IS BORN"
Wednesday: "Citadel," "Ski Chase"
Entire week of March 3
"GONE WITH THE WIND"
Reserve seats now on sale

Commerce and Finance

Bureau Sees Trade Drop Ending, Public Buying Power Holding

Business and Industry

Illinois Oil Output Seen Near New High

CENTRALIA, Ill. (AP) — The southern Illinois petroleum industry is well on its way toward production records eclipsing those which gave it national economic importance in 1939.

The January output of 10,825,000 barrels of crude oil was the greatest for any month in the boom, now three years old, and new daily records of 387,017 barrels were established during the week ending Feb. 10.

Railroads Busy

Railroads in some communities have trebled freight shipments. Deposits of 18 banks in oil-aided cities jumped 23 per cent during 1937, another 9 per cent in 1938 and approximately 10 per cent last year. Postal savings and baby bond sales likewise have zoomed.

County and city governments, townships and school districts reap big oil dividends in the producing areas as a result of increased valuation of taxable property. The total assessed valuation of property in five Fayette County townships recently jumped $4,000,000.

Illinois' climb to fourth place nationally from 17th in the three years has been featured by one of the most intensive drilling campaigns in the history of the industry.

In 1936, the State produced only 4,445,000 barrels—one half of 1 per cent of the nation's total—mostly from Southeastern Illinois fields developed 35 years ago. In 1939 production soared to 94,303,000 barrels, approximately 10 per cent of the national output.

In the three years preceding Feb. 1, 5,255 producing wells were completed in the 53 separate oil pools discovered since January in 18 Southern Illinois counties.

Wealth Pours In

Wealth pours into the new oil areas as the petroleum flows out by tank car and through a constantly increasing network of pipelines. Returns from oil last year exceeded those from the coal industry in which the State ranked third nationally in production.

An official of a major oil company recently estimated the financial turnover in the thriving industry at $200,000,000 a year. Royalty owners collect $48,000 daily and land owners who have leased their property for oil exploration get another $10,000 daily in lease rentals. A sixth of the state, approximately six million acres, is under lease.

No production control or other regulatory legislation exists. Nor is there a state tax on any phase of the industry, although Governor Henry Horner has advocated a levy of 5 cents a barrel on crude production.

Your Income Tax

No. 17

Losses From Casualties, Theft, and Wages

To be deductible, a loss arising from "fires, storms, shipwrecks, or other casualty" need not be connected with the taxpayer's trade or business. If his home or his automobile is destroyed by fire, or his summer bungalow damaged by flood or storm, he may claim a deduction for the loss sustained.

Loss of property by theft or burglary is an allowable deduction, and need not be incurred in trade or business. Hence, the loss occasioned by the theft of jewelry or an automobile used for pleasure and convenience is deductible. It must be established, however, that the property actually was stolen. Should circumstances attending the loss leave the owner in doubt as to whether it was stolen or lost, the claim would not be allowed.

Losses from wagering transactions are allowable only to the extent of the gains from such transactions.

A loss is deductible only in the year in which it is sustained, even though, as in the case of a theft or casualty, it may not be discovered until a later year. Losses compensated for by insurance or otherwise, of course, are not deductible. However, in the event the amount of insurance is not sufficient to recompense for the loss sustained, the excess of the loss over the amount of the insurance is deductible.

In general, losses for which an amount may be deducted for income-tax purposes must be evidenced by closed and completed transactions, fixed by identifiable events, bona fide and actually sustained during the taxable period for which claimed. For instance, a person possessing stock of a corporation cannot deduct from gross income any amount claimed as a loss merely on account of shrinkage in value of such stock through fluctuation of the market or otherwise. In the case of an individual the loss allowable in such cases is that actually suffered when the stock is disposed of. If any securities (that is, shares of stock in a corporation and rights to subscribe for or to such shares) become worthless during the taxable year and are capital assets, the loss resulting therefrom shall, for income-tax purposes, be considered as a loss from the sale or exchange, on the last day of such taxable year of capital assets. Losses of individuals from the sale or exchange of capital assets are allowed as follows: 100 per cent if the capital asset has been held for not more than 18 months; 66⅔ per cent if held for more than 18 months but not for more than 24 months; and 50 per cent if held for more than 24 months.

Barkley-Cole Act Begins New Chapter for Corporate Trusts

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Barkley-Cole Trust Indenture Act of 1939 is now in operation, and a new chapter begins in the corporate trust business.

The Act was signed by the President on August 3, 1939, and became effective six months later, though the SEC has in the meantime been using its authority under the Utility Act to require conformity to a good many of its provisions in utility debentures. Railroads are exempt, foreign governments, foreign corporations, certain securities in reorganization, and private sales.

A prompt and almost inevitable result was a sharp increase in corporate trust fees, recently voted by the Corporate Fiduciary Association of New York, representing 30 banks here. Banks elsewhere will probably follow suit.

The chief objection to the original draft of this SEC-sponsored law was taken out before final passage. That objection was that the SEC was given large leeway to write or re-write the indenture on a new offering. This, investment bankers showed convincingly at the hearings, would have made the underwriting operation highly precarious, likely to be knocked out at the last moment by deadlock between Commission, borrowing corporation, and bankers over indenture terms.

Genesis of the Act

The genesis of the Barkley-Cole Trust Indenture Act was in Section 211 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, in which Congress instructed the Securities and Exchange Commission to look into protective and reorganization committees, of which there had been many during the Committee, and which in some cases had become a rather notorious racket. Mr. Justice William O. Douglas, then Sterling Professor of Law at Yale University, was asked by the SEC to head the study. Mr. Douglas had previously worked in the Street, and he rolled up his sleeves and in a number of voluminous reports uncovered a number of serious abuses, particularly in the field of real estate.

He included in his study the work of corporate trustees. A corporate trustee is generally a bank which is supposed to mind the bondholders' business and see that borrowing corporations stick to the indenture, or legal promise, which is the basis of a bond issue; and to act, within limits, for the bondholders in case of default. As bonds have diversified, so have indentures, and they include promises about not only interest and capital repayment but also about future additional issues, partial release substitution of pledged property, sinking funds, insurance, maintenance, merger, and a great number of other things.

In the corporate trust field Mr. Douglas also discovered a great many abuses, including some that weren't there, according to the local banks, one of which, the Guaranty, was so indignant about some of Mr. Douglas' findings that it got out a 50-page brochure showing that it had acted in good faith in two important reorganizations (Hoe and Cuba Cane) where Mr. Douglas said it hadn't.

Anyway Mr. Douglas graduated to the Commission, and then to the Chairmanship, and sponsored the original Barkley bill to reform the indenture and the corporate trustee, and after two years' controversy the present Act evolved.

Sees Act Onerous

With the fundamental purpose of the Act, namely the further protection of the investor, nobody in the Street seems to have any quarrel, even sotto voce or off-the-record. It is freely admitted, in addition, that the device of "exculpatory" or don't-blame-me clauses which were inserted in indentures in increasing numbers in recent years to protect the trustees against suits, had gotten out of hand. Every time a lawyer, honest or otherwise, sued a corporate trustee for alleged falling down on the job the trustee would have an additional don't-blame-me clause written into the next indentures to cover that particular point.

But Street opinion on the actual requirements of the law is quite another thing. Opinion here is probably just about unanimous that the addtiional paper work, protective clauses, red tape and so on which the law requires are wasteful and not worth the slight protection they may give or the costs they will involve. The Act just about carries to its furthest limits the theory that all loopholes for dishonesty, double-dealing, or institutional inertia can be stopped by law.

The Act follows three leading modern financial principles to the bitter end—full disclosure; the cutting out of conflicts of interest, and increased responsibility for the trustee.

On the latter score it should be said that the term "corporate trustee" was something of a misnomer to start with, and the misapprehensions arising out of it were partly responsible for the passage of the law. As the indenture developed historically, it embodied the theory that the duties of the trustee were strictly limited and the trustee should be liable only for gross negligence or misconduct. These facts of financial life were well understood by most corporate debtors, underwriters, and informed investors such as the insurance companies, savings banks, and fiduciaries generally; and the trust fees were adjusted accordingly. The SEC's principle that "a trustee must be a real trustee" was on the order of saying "a thing worth doing is worth doing well."

Nevertheless, the Act does not change the fundamentals of indenture trusteeship. It adds many duties, requires many reports, and prohibits many things, but it does not change the principles of good modern trust company practice. It will require the addition of perhaps three ounces more of text to the average indenture weighing say between one and two pounds, and this legal work will cost the borrowing corporation a few thousand dollars more and the fees are perhaps about doubled. Even then they will not equal so much as one twentieth of 1 per cent a year.

Some of the big banks here got their lawyers to get up a 60-page brochure of "Suggested Provisions for Corporate Mortgages and Indentures under the Trust Indenture Act," which Commerce Clearing House, Inc., is selling for two dollars. No layman will try to read beyond the first page, but it's important.

Full disclosure is required by the Act in numerous forms. First the borrowing corporation (hereinafter called the debtor) must give the trustee every six months a list of bondholders, which the trustee must try to keep up to date. Bondholders' groups must be free to use this list for round-robin purposes if the SEC thinks it's all right. Then every year the trustee must report to the bondholders on its relations to the debtor and anything of importance done under the indenture. Interim reports have to be sent in certain circumstances. The debtor also has to give the trustee annual reports, registration statements, certificates of independent public accountants, etc., under SEC rules and regulations.

Conflicts of Interest

The sections on the qualification of trustees are supposed to prevent double-dealing through "conflicts of interest." For instance a bank may not be trustee for more than one issue of a debtor except within narrow limits. It mustn't have any dangerous relations, directly or through its officers, with either debtor or underwriters. For instance the trustee may not be the "beneficial owner" of over 5 per cent of the voting securities of any corporation which in turn (to its knowledge) owns 10 per cent of the voting securities of the debtor.

In short, the Act sets up rigid, arbitrary, and excessively complicated and detailed standards of conflict of interest. The arbitrary nature of these standards is of course a protection to the trustee, but their complexity is appalling. Conflict of interest may arise through officers' holdings, through the underwriter or past underwriters, and through contingencies about which the trustee will find it very difficult to keep informed without an extraordinary amount of continuous questionairring. And as soon as one of these conflicts arises, the trustee must give up the job to somebody else.

A constantly changing list of thousands of names of corporations, firms, and individuals must be continuously and annually checked in the case of each of the many indentures of which a bank may be trustee. Ideally these lists would have to be checked every day to discover changes of beneficial ownership which might involve the trustee in conflict of interest.

Trustees Responsibilities

The responsibilties of the trustee are considerably increased by requirement that in case of default it must follow the standards of a "prudent man," don't-blame-me clauses are out. However, for the period prior to default the trustee is protected by the fact that its duties are specifically laid out, and that's all that can be required of it. It is responsible for keeping up with the facts, and for good faith, but not for bad judgment.

In here there is a curious mistake in the law. It has been standard practice in indentures to permit a certain proportion of the bondholders to get together and force a negligent or careless trustee to act (in certain circumstances, of course—everything is in certain circumstances). The Stock Exchange Listing Department has had the habit of stipulating that the proportion of bondholders required to do this by the indenture be not over 25 per cent. In other words it hasn't needed more than 25 per cent to get action. Now, however, the law inadvertently jacks this requirement up to 50 per cent. Of course this is a lot harder to get.

Protects "Rescue Loans"

The saving grace in this situation is that so many other requirements and checks are placed on the corporate trustee that the loss or practical loss of this one isn't very important. However, it is curious that this mistake was overlooked by everybody who gave the bill the final once-over, including the SEC, the New York bankers, the bankers' lawyers, a lot of out-of-New-York bankers and their lawyers, etc.

Lastly the new Act throws a lot more protection around the so-called "rescue loan." To prevent the banks from stepping into a default and taking out their own loans, the law says that if default occurs without four months after a loan from the trustee the trustee must take its chances with the other creditors.

It will take a lot of time for the machinery to be worked out under the law. Corporate trustees expect to feel their way. However, this law has one major difference from most recent legislation affecting securities. There are fewer empty spaces to be filled in by SEC rules and regulations. The law will stand still long enough for the lawyers to catch up with it—probably.

Insurance Men Say Farm Aid Must Continue

WASHINGTON (AP)—An official of the Prudential Insurance Company of America—which owns $45,000,000 of American farm land—expressed the opinion to the Monopoly Committee that the "farm situation is becoming adjusted and tabilized" in the wake of a period of extensive foreclosures.

At the same time, however, R. R. Rogers, Prudential vice-president, warned that there were many uncertainties in the farm outlook, such as drought and war, and said it was "useless to believe the Government can ever let go of the farmer's hand until some sound program has been developed that will enable him to go along on his own feet."

Farm Loans Acceptable

The Prudential official and Glen Rogers, farm loan manager for Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, both testified that their companies were anxious to make more farm loans and to sell land acquired in foreclosures as rapidly as possible.

The Metropolitan official said he considered it desirable to dispose of owned property for "social" reasons, although he believed operation of farms through tenants, once the properties were rehabilitated, would be more profitable to the company than mortgage lending.

R. R. Rogers saird that aside from social considerations he considered "farming is for farmers" and told the committee that Prudential was selling 20 per cent of the land it owned each year and hoped that "five years will see us out of the farming business."

Glen Rogers told the committee that the company usually required a 10 per cent down payment when selling to a farmer, but sometimes sold for as little as 3 per cent down on a "character sale." Speculators and non-residents, he added, were required to put up 20 per cent.

To Encourage Tenants

Prudential, its official said, sought to encourage tenants to become owners by selling to farmers with no money down, and under contracts whereby a farmer acquired his first stake through a share in each year's crop for three years.

Expressing the opinion that the wave of foreclosures is now over, Mr. Rogers said the company had foreclosed on 29.8 per cent of the farms on which it lent money and had acquired 13,500 farms in the process. By last year all but 5,940 farms had been sold.

The company, he added, recovered the book cost and all improvements on the property it sold. Real estate carried on the books of the company at the present time, he said, is valued at 96.25 per cent of the total amount of the mortgages before foreclosure.

Joins J-M Board

© Harris & Ewing

Robert W. Lea

Vice-President of the Johns-Manville Corporation elected to the Board of Directors. Mr. Lea is also a Director of the West Virginia Coal & Coke Co.

Stockholder Sues RCA For $270,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—An action for recovery of more than $270,000,000 has been filed in Federal Court against the radio corporation of America, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, General Electric Company and 24 officers and directors of the three concerns.

J. Webster Manning, holder of 1,000 shares of RCA common stock, filed the complaint, a derivative stockholders' suit, basing it on two alleged causes of action.

The first cause charged that from 1919, the year of RCA's organization, until 1936 General Electric and Westinghouse controlled RCA voting stock, and as a result, the policies and the directors of RCA. Mr. Manning asked for an accounting of 6,500,000 shares of RCA common stock, worth $40 a share, which, it was alleged, RCA gave to General Electric and Westinghouse in 1932 in return for certain rights to manufacture, sell and distribute radio apparatus controlled by General Electric and Westinghouse.

These agrements, the complaint charged, were illegal because the Government then was investigating the radio industry, and the assets and rights turned over to RCA were worthless.

The second cause of action dealt with the lending to Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation of $11,600,000 for a 10-year, 6 per cent debenture issue in November, 1931.

Halt Expected In Production Recession Soon

WASHINGTON (AP)—In a generally optimistic report on the business outlook, the Bureau of Agriculture Economics predicted that the recent recession in industrial production would be halted in time to prevent any major decrease in the public's purchasing power.

In fact, the bureau said, the downturn in production should prove beneficial by aiding to restore a "better balance between output and distribution."

The industrial decline, which was attributed largely to speculative influences unleashed by the European war, was said to have had little or no effect on consumer demand for farm products.

"Inasmuch as consumer buying is holding up well, commodity prices in general do not appear to be in a particularly vulnerable position, and businessmen in general will probably desire to maintain adequate inventories against the contingency of future wartime price advances," the bureau said. "The present decline in output is not looked upon as the beginning of a severe and prolonged depression."

An optimistic view of the immediate prospect also was taken by the United States Chamber of Commerce in its weekly review.

Describing mid-February as the "winter solstice for business," the review said that this point had been reached with a general level of activity higher than at the same period in 1937.

The February situation is important, the chamber said, because "this is the level from which the customary increase in the spring takes its base." It added:

"Moreover, the adverse factors which were present in early 1937, and which later in that year brought abrupt reversal, not only in business but in prospects for a balanced federal budget and full employment, are not now in evidence.

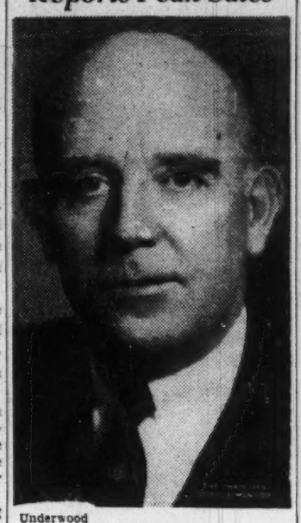
"Such adverse factors as exist today, are of a different soft, such as uncertainties due to war abroad, but are not likely to have results in the United States such as were produced by domestic influences in 1937.

The chamber said that "both production and prices have been kept well in hand," with wholesale prices below the 1937 level and the production increase largely attributable to a rise in durable goods.

Grand Union Shows Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—The Grand Union Co., operating a chain of grocery stores in eastern states, showed net profit for 1939 of $478,259, equal to $1.80 a share on the capital stock, against $252,416 or 95 cents a share, in 1938.

Reports Peak Sales



Underwood

E. H. Little

President of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company

Colgate Earnings In 1939 Highest In Last 8 Years

NEW YORK (AP) — Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. reported profit in 1939 of $6,632,654, equal to $2.74 a common share, compared with $4,921,921, or $1.77 a share in 1938.

E. H. Little, President, in his report to stockholders, said sales of $101,935,438 were the highest in the company's history and topped the previous high of $100,565,165 in 1919 by $1,370,273. The 1939 profit was the highest since 1931, he said.

In a further step in a retirement and refunding program, stockholders will vote on March 15 on a proposal to replace 125,000 share of 6 per cent preferred stock with new stock carrying a dividend rate not in excess of 4½ per cent. In the past year that company has retired with the Treasury funds a total of $10,805,000 of its 6 per cent preferred.

FHA Loans Drop During January

WASHINGTON (AP) — Stewart McDonald, the Federal Housing Administrator, announced that mortgages accepted for insurance during January amounted to $48,830,737, compared with $53,382,500 in December and $42,217,800 in January, 1939.

Property improvement loans totaled $20,495,835, compared with $21,344,711 in December and $15,581,636 in January, 1939.

Small home mortgages aggregating $51,036,000 were selected for appraisal in January, compared with $48,759,340 worth in December and $48,970,250 in January last year.

Rail Pay Rise Seen Hurting Employment

WASHINGTON (AP) — J. H. Parmelee, a railroad spokesman, told the Wage-Hour Administration's committee for the railroad industry that a boost in the minimum wage level from 30 to 40 cents an hour would be certain to reduce railroad employment.

Testifying before the committee at a hearing to determine whether the carriers can pay a minimum rate higher than the 30 cents now in effect, Mr. Parmelee said most of the burden of the increased cost of a 40-cent minimum would fall on 20 lines in the South and Southwest.

"The 20 railroads that would be principally affected by an increase in the minimum hourly wage," he said, "have a larger percentage of mileage in bankruptcy than other carriers; operate 38 per cent of the total mileage, receive only 28 per cent of the total revenue, and earn less than 24 per cent of the total net railway operating income."

"Finally, these roads as a group have no net income whatever from which to meet any increase in the minimum hourly wage, but have suffered a net deficit in each of the last eight years. The poorer a carrier is, the harder a minimum wage order will hit it."

Organized railroad employees are urging the committee to establish the 40-cent minimum, the highest possible under the Wage-Hour Law. Such a minimum would affect chiefly workers engaged in the maintenance of track and equipment and shop workers.

A wage increase in 1937, Mr. Parmelee testified, had the effect of curtailing maintenance employment about 25,000 men.

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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 11
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Bedford Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20

Effective Coverage of Central Western Business

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"The daily business and financial newspaper of the Central West"

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Associated Press Quotations

Today's 2:55 P.M. Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Associated Press Quotations

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	633,410
1940 volume to date	24,698,140
1939 volume to date	33,981,863

Stock Market Trend Lower; Trading Dull

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—Stocks lost a little ground in desultory trading today.

After declines of as much as a point earlier in the day, some shares recovered fractions of their losses toward the fifth hour. Transactions were at the rate of about 700,000 shares.

Leaders on the downturn included Bethlehem, Youngstown, Harvester, Caterpillar, Pan American Airways, American Can, Loft, Westinghouse, Santa Fe, and Standard Oil of N. J.

Brooklyn & Queens Transit erased all its brilliant gain of yesterday with a slump of 13 points on one small transaction.

On the other hand, Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit, Colgate, and Canada Dry moved up to new highs for the year.

Trends in the curb were irregular. Gainers included Jones & Laughlin Steel, Aluminum Co. of America, and American Export Lines. Among the losers were Steel Co. of Canada, Hygrade Sylvania and Phoenix Securities.

Bond Market Irregular

Pronounced irregularity developed in the bond market today. Recently strong local traction issues gave some ground under profit taking but a new crop of inactive issues came to the front for substantial gains in contrast with the mixed tendency of the general list.

Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis certificate 4s and regular 4s had added 1½ to more than 2 points as the final hour got underway and Colorado & Southern 4½s gained more than a point. Others up as much included St. Louis-San Francisco 5s and Norway 4½s.

Unchanged to lower were a large number of active loans, including Brooklyn-Queens City & Suburban 5s, New York & Queens 3½s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4½s and Erie 5s.

U. S. Governments were 3-32 of a point lower to that much improved in light trade.

$16,000,000 Skelly Debentures Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—A $16,000,000 financing program for Skelley Oil Company got under way with the public offering of $10,000,000 of 3 per cent debentures, due Feb. 1, 1950, and priced at 100 and accrued interest.

The offering syndicate was headed by Eastman, Dillon & Co., which firm has also placed privately $6,000,000 serial notes maturing annually from April 1, 1942, to 1946, and bearing interest rates of from 1⅝ to 2⅛ per cent.

Proceeds from the issues will be used for refinancing designed to save the company immediately about $325,000 in charges, and subsequent reduction of obligations.

Wheat Prices Soar 5 Cents a Bushel

CHICAGO, Feb. (AP)—Wheat prices shot up dizzily 5 cents a bushel from early lows in closing minutes of trade today to the highest level since early January.

Similar to the sharp advance last Friday, the quick upturn carried may contracts to $1.07, up 4½ cents overnight and within about 3 cents of the season high established early in the year. July contracts soared to 1.04¼ and September to 1.05⅝. Traders attributed buying to indications of intensified sea warfare.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Sharp gains in government bonds and higher-priced industrial leaders stimulated demand in other sections of the securities exchange today. Buying was apparently encouraged by prospects of reinvestment of money realized by sale of government requisitioned American stocks. Oils paced all-round improvement in commodity issues. South American loans attracted more attention in the foreign bond list.

Paris: The bourse moved decisively downward after early uncertainty today. Rentes did better than most issues, closing 60 centimes lower to 10 higher in the face of profit taking following recent gains. Gold shares were under particular pressure in the foreign group.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Feb. 20

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$3.93⅛	$3.95⅛	$4.2397
Cables	3.93¼	3.95⅛	4.2397
France—franc	.0224	.0224	†
Belgium—belga	.1682	.1683	.1895
Switz'l'd—franc	.2243	.2243	†
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5311	.5313	†
Sweden—krona	.2383	.2382	.4537
Norway—krone	.2373	.2382	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1923	.1933	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0075	.0220
Finland—finm'k	††	††	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1765x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0369x	.0369x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0063x	.0063x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso††	.2340	.2335	.7187
Brazil—milreis††	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Uruguay—peso†	.1850	.1850	.4740
	.3850	.3750	1.7310
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2347	.2347	.8440
India—rupee	.3024	.3024	.6180
Java—florin	.5362	.5360	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2462½	.2462½	*
Shanghai—dol	.0700	.0694	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.4650	.4650	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8637½	.8637½	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1675x	.1675x	†

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12, 1938. ††Free market. ‡Parity changed; new value not yet determined. §Paper rate. ††Not quoted. x Nominal.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
70¼	68	Abbott (1.60a)	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	
48⅞	45	Acme Steel (3)	2	48	48	48	+ ¾
9	7¼	Adams Ex (¼g)	3	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
22⅜	21	Adam-Millis (1)	2	22⅛	21¾	22⅛	Feb19
19½	17⅞	Addressog (1.40)	4	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
58⅛	48¼	Air Reduct (1a)	9	50¾	49¼	49¼	−1
¾	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb 7
7	6⅜	AlaskaJun(.15e)	13	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
1⅜	⅞	Alleghany Corp	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12⅛	9⅛	Alleg pf xw	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	− ⅜
14⅝	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	− ⅛
12	9	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	10¼	10	10	− ¼
16¼	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	15¼	15¼	15½	Feb13
22⅞	18¼	Alleg-L Sti(⅛g)	4	22¼	22⅛	22¼	− ⅛
10⅞	9⅛	Allen Indus (1g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Feb19
180	171	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	4	178	177½	177½	
14	12⅛	Allied Kid (.80)	1	13	13	13	
15	13½	Allied Mills(1g)	6	14	13¾	13⅞	− ⅛
9⅝	7⅞	Allied Stores	7	8⅞	8¾	8¾	− ⅛
68	65	Allied St pf (5)	2	68	68	68	Feb13
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (¾e)	15	50⅛	49	49⅜	− ⅞
16	14½	Alpha Cem (1)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Feb17
2⅜	1¾	Amal Leather	1	2	2	2	Feb19
16½	14½	Amal Leath pf	1	10½	16½	16½	+ ¼
56½	53¼	Amerada Cp (2)	4	54½	54½	54½	+ ¼
21	19¾	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	2	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	Feb19
50¼	41¾	Am Airlines	15	50⅛	49	49⅜	− ⅞
11½	10⅜	Am Bank Note	3	11	10⅞	10⅞	Feb17
8	5¼	Am Bosch	34	8⅛	7¾	7¾	− ⅛
45¾	38⅜	Am Br Sh (1a)	1	43	42½	43	Feb14
116½	112	Am Can (4)	3	115	114½	115	− ½
176½	173⅜	Am Can pf (7)	1	173½	173⅜	173½	Feb17
32½	23¾	Am Car & Fdy	6	25¼	25	25¼	− ⅛
51¾	42	Am Car pf	2	43½	42½	42½	−2¾
23½	20⅛	Am Ch&C (.40e)	2	20½	20⅛	20⅛	Feb19
109	108¼	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	109	108¼	108¼	Feb15
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	3	137	137	137	Feb19
8⅜	6	Am Colortype	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	− ⅛
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	4	7	7	7	+ ¼
12½	10½	Am Crystal Sug	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
3½	2½	Am Encaus Til	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
5½	5	Am European	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan26
2⅝	1⅜	Am & For Pow	10	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	Feb19
24½	19⅝	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	1	21	21	21	+ ¼
28⅛	22½	Am&F$7pf(.35k)	3	25½	25½	25½	
7¼	5¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	5½	5½	5½	Feb19
35⅝	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1a)	9	32¼	31¾	32	
6⅛	5	Am Hide & Lea	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
60¼	56⅛	Am H & L pf (3)	1	34	34	34	+ ⅜
3½	2⅞	Am Home (2.40)	5	58½	58½	58½	+ ⅛
29⅝	24¼	Am Ice	21	3¼	3	3⅛	
6⅜	5¼	Am Ice pf	14	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	+ ⅜
41	40½	Am Internat'l	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Feb19
12½	9⅞	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	41	41	41	Feb19
22¼	18½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	3	51½	50¾	50¾	Feb16
60	51⅛	Am Locomotive	5	19	19	19	− ¼
147⅛	133½	Am Locomotive pf	2	53	52⅝	52⅝	Feb19
3⅜	2¾	Am M & F (.80)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	− ⅜
24¾	22⅜	Am M & Metal	3	3	2⅞	3	
120	119	Am Metal (¾e)	2	24½	24	24½	− ⅛
5¼	3⅞	Am Met 6%pf(5)	1	1,119½	119½	119½	Feb15
63¼	52½	Am Power & Lt	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
10⅜	9¼	AmRa&SS(.30g)	10	9⅝	9⅜	9½	
17½	14¼	Am Roll Mill	12	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	− ⅛
70	64¼	Am RM pf(1¼k)	1	65½	65½	65½	Feb19
12½	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	5	12	12	12	
10⅜	⅞	Am Seat (½g)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
52½	46	Am Sm&R (⅛e)	20	50⅞	50¼	50⅞	+ ⅛
146⅛	143⅛	Am S & R pf (7)	1	145	145	145	Feb16
70	68	Am Snuff (3a)	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	− ¼
33⅜	26¼	Am Steel F (¼e)	7	28	27¾	28	− ¼
14½	12	Am Stores (¼e)	10	13½	13⅛	13¼	− ⅛
17¼	15¾	Am Stove (¼e)	1	16	16	16	Feb16
22	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	5	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
89⅜	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	89½	89½	89½	+1
16¼	14⅞	Am Sum Tob(1)	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Feb15
172¾	167¾	Am T & T (9)	10	171¾	171½	171¾	
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	1	88¾	88¾	88¾	+ ⅛
90½	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	3	90½	90¼	90¼	− ⅛
150½	148	Am Tob pf (6)	2	150	150	150	
5½	5	Am Type Fdrs	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
12⅜	9¾	Am Water Wks	7	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
99	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	98½	98½	98½	+1½
9⅞	7½	Am Woolen	1	8	8	8	
47¼	41¾	Am Wool pf(3k)	12	43	42½	42¾	−1
7¼	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	31	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅜
43½	49	Am Z p pf(1¼k)	1	39	39	39	Feb10
31½	26⅛	Anaconda(1¼g)	156	30⅜	29⅛	30⅜	+ ⅞
38½	35¼	Anacon W & C	4	37½	36¾	37½	− ⅛
21¼	19	Anchor H (.70g)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Feb17
13	11	Andes Cop (¾g)	2	12	12	12	
3⅞	2⅝	A P W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 7
33¼	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	2	33	32⅝	33	Feb16
109½	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109	109	109	+ ¼
6⅛	5⅛	Armour Ill	5	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
51¼	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	1	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	Feb19
64¾	58½	Armour Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb 7
41	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	1	40	40	40	− ⅛
10⅞	10	Arnold C (¼e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Feb10
9½	8¼	Artloom Corp	4	9	8⅝	8⅝	
9	7⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	8	8	8	Feb19
78	75	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	Feb14
85	70	As DG 2pf(9¾k)	3	72	72	72	+1
42	36⅜	Associates I (2)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
25¼	22⅜	Atch T & S F	10	23¼	23	23¼	− ⅛
54¾	50⅜	AT&SF pf(2½e)	1	52⅜	52¾	52⅜	+ ¼
23½	18⅜	Atl Coast Line	2	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	
18¾	14¼	Atl G&W Indies	3	15½	15½	15½	Feb19
23⅜	20½	Atl G&W In pf	1	15	15	15	Feb16
110	108⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	*5	227	223¼	223¼	− ¼
83¼	83⅛	Atlas Corp (½g)	2	108½	107⅞	107⅞	Feb19
51	47¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	18	89¼	88⅝	89¼	+ ⅛
73	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	1	51	51	51	Feb17
6⅝	6	Atlas Tack	1	71	71	71	− ½
2⅞	1⅝	Auburn Auto	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
3⅜	1⅞	Austin Nichols	7	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
7⅝	6	Aviation Corp	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	− ¼

B

18	14⅝	Bald Loco ct	10	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
6⅜	5¼	Balt & Ohio	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
8	6½	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
14⅞	12	Bangor & Ar	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
15¾	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	− ½
8⅜	7½	Barker Br (½g)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	Feb17
13⅜	11⅜	Barnsdall (.15e)	23	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ⅛
30⅛	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	1	29½	29⅛	29⅛	Feb19
29⅛	27	Beat Cream (1a)	3	27¾	27¾	27¾	− ⅛
100¾	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	Feb 3
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	124½	124½	124½	Feb13
1939	Sale	Bei-Hem (.20e)	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
32⅜	26⅜	BeigNRpt(4.20g)	1	61⅛	61¼	61⅛	Dec27
22¼	21	Bendix Av (½e)	212	32½	31⅜	32¼	+1⅛
57	56	Ben Ind (1.85g)	4	55¼	55	55	Feb19
30⅜	27	Ben IndLpt(2½)	2	55¼	55	55	+ ⅛
63¼	50⅛	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	58	58	58	
20⅜	17⅜	Beth Steel (1e)	24	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
117	115	Beth S 5% pf (1)	23	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
9½	8½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	119	118⅞	119	Feb19
22⅜	19⅜	Bigelow-S 1e)	2	30	30	30	Feb19
11⅞	9¾	Black&Deck (1)	1	22	22	22	Feb19
23¼	18¼	Blaw-Knox	7	10½	10¼	10½	
25⅞	21¾	Bliss & L (2½g)	1	19	19	19	Feb17
26	21½	Boeing Airplane	2	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
24⅜	22	Bonn A&B (1)	2	25	25	25	
23½	21⅜	Bond Strs(1.60a)	13	24⅜	24	24¼	Feb19
25⅞	22	Borden Co (.30e)	12	23⅜	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
2¾	2	Borg-War (¾e)	8	23	23	23	
35¾	31⅛	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Feb16
6¾	6	Bower R B (3)	1	34	34	34	Feb19
12¼	10¼	Brew Corp (.60)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
22⅜	19⅛	Bridgeport Br	4	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
39⅝	38¾	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	4	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
53	51⅛	Briggs&Stra (3)	1	39	39	39	Feb16
		Bristol M (2.40)	2	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	Feb19
45	12¾	Bkly & Q Trans	82	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
17¾	12¼	Bkly & Q Tr pf	22	41	38	34½	−7¼
19¾	13⅛	Bkly & Q T pf ct	15	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅜
82	49	Bkly-Man Tr	176	20⅝	19½	20½	+ ⅞
59½	48	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	−8⅜
25½	22	Bkly-Man pf ct	8	58½	58¼	58¼	− ½
35¾	35	Bwly Un G (¼e)	6	22⅞	22¼	22¼	Feb19
24⅞	21¼	Brown Sh(½e)	1	35½	35½	35½	Feb16
10⅛	8¾	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	16	24¾	24½	24½	+ ⅛
		Bucyk-Erie(½g)	3	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
6¼	5⅛	Budd Mfg	9	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	26	6	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅛
26	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	4	25¾	25¼	25¼	− ⅛
31¾	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30	30	30	Feb19
21⅝	18½	Burling Mill (1)	12	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	− ⅛
11½	10⅜	Burr Ad Mt.10e)	23	12½	12	12¼	+ ⅛
8	6¾	Bush Terminal	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	
25⅞	20¾	Bush Terminal	1	7	7	7	Feb15
4⅛	3⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
13¾	11⅜	Butte Cop&Zinc	21	4⅛	3⅞	4	
15½	13⅛	Byers (AM) Co	4	12½	12¼	12¼	− ½
		Byron Jack (1)	1	14	14	14	− ⅛

C

26⅞	23⅛	Calif Packing	5	25½	25½	25½	
53	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Feb 3
1⅝	1⅛	CallahanZ-Lead	8	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
7⅜	6½	Cal & Hec (¼e)	26	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
16⅜	13¼	Camp Wy (.40e)	1	14⅜	14½	14½	
21⅜	16½	Can Dry (½g)	293	22¼	21	21¾	+1¼
5¾	4¾	Canad Pacific	34	5½	5	5	
40½	38¼	Can Mills(2¼g)	3	39½	39½	39½	Feb13
5⅞	5⅛	Capital Ad A	1	5	5	5	Feb19
27	23	Carpent (1.30g)	1	25	25	25	Feb19
75	66	Case (J I) Co	1	70½	70½	70½	Feb16
69½	49½	Catepil Tract(2)	4	50½	50	50	−1
30⅜	26⅜	Celanese (⅛a)	24	29⅜	28¾	29⅜	− ⅛
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	8	11¾	11½	11½	+ ⅛
3½	1¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	23	3	3	+ ⅛
3⅜	2¾	Cent Foundry	1	2⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
5½	4½	Cent RR NJ	3	4½	4½	4½	− ⅛
		Cent Viol St(½g)		6¾	6¾	6¾	
5⅞	5½	Century R M	1	8⅝	8	8	Feb19
41½	37¼	Cerro de Pas(1e)	9	39½	39¼	39¼	Jan10
8⅜	6¼	Cert-teed Prod	14	7⅝	7¼	7½	+ ⅜
10⅝	10	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	18¾	18¼	18¼	Feb13
26¾	22½	Cham P&F(.15e)	2	23	22⅞	22⅞	− ⅛
20	15	Checker Cab	1	18	18	18	Feb16

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
42⅜	30	Ches&Oh (2½a)	15	40¼	40	40	− ½
97½	95	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95¾	95¾	95¾	Feb16
4¾	4¼	Ches Corp	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb19
2½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2	2	2	Feb17
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
1⅜	¾	Chi & N West pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Chi Great W pf	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Feb14
11½	9¾	Chi Mail Or	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Feb19
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	3	¼	¼	¼	
14¾	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	2	½	½	½	
35⅞	33¾	Chi PT cv I (3)	3	13⅞	13½	13⅞	− ⅛
49¾	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	Feb15
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	49	49	49	Feb17
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	− ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb19
9	8	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Feb 8
12¾	11½	Chick CotO(¼g)	4	12½	12½	12½	− ¼
5¾	4¾	Childs Co	3	5	5	5	
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (1¾e)	45	85¾	84¾	85¾	+ ⅜
14¼	12⅜	City-I & F (1.20)	1	13½	13½	13½	− ¼
3¾	3	City Stores	3	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
35½	28	Clark Equip(1a)	3	34⅝	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
40¾	35½	Clev Gr B (2½g)	7	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
39¾	35½	Climax M(1.20a)	9	40¼	39⅞	39⅞	
44¾	35⅞	Cluett P (2¾g)	28	44¼	43¾	44	− ⅛
123½	118	Coca-Cola (5g)	1	121½	121½	121½	Feb19
63⅝	61	Coca-Cola A (3a)	1	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	Feb 9
106½	103⅞	Colgate P (⅛)	215	19¼	18¼	19⅛	+1⅛
106½	103¾	Colgate-P pf (6)	7	106⅛	105⅝	105⅝	− ⅜
35¼	30	Colgate pf cld(6)	1	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	Feb19
23½	17½	Collins & A (2e)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
26½	22¾	Col Fuel & Iron	1	31½	31½	31½	Feb19
26½	23¾	Col Br A (.45e)	2	25¾	25½	25½	− ⅛
7⅜	6⅛	Col Br B (.45e)	3	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	Feb19
92⅜	86	Col Gas & El	21	6¼	6⅜	6¼	+ ⅛
7⅞	6¾	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	88½	88½	88½	+ ¼
23½	19½	Colum Pic vtc	3	7⅞	7	7⅛	Feb19
93¼	87⅞	Col P pf (2¾)	1	22	22	22	Feb10
48	46¼	Col Carb (1e)	2	93	93	93	+1½
107½	104	Comi Credit (4)	7	46⅞	46⅜	46⅝	− ⅛
55¾	51¼	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	107½	107½	107½	Feb13
112⅜	110½	Comi Inv Tr (4)	6	55	54⅜	54⅜	− ⅛
15⅜	13½	Com'l cv pf(4¼)	1	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	Feb 2
1⅝	1⅛	Comi Solvents	19	14⅛	14	14¼	+ ⅛
73¼	63¾	Com'th & South	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
32⅝	30⅞	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	65½	65	65½	Feb19
6¼	5⅛	Com Edis (1.80)	30	32½	32½	32½	
24⅜	22¼	Conde Nast	1	5½	5½	5½	
10⅛	8	Con-Nairn (1a)	4	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	
29⅞	25⅛	Congress Cigar	3	107⅛	107¼	107¼	
9⅜	7⅝	Cons Aircraft	9	28¼	27⅞	28	Feb19
32½	30¼	Consol Cig (¾e)	5	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
108½	107	Cons Cop (.30g)	114	9½	9	9½	+ ½
7⅛	7	Cons Edison (2)	20	32	31¾	31⅞	− ⅛
65½	62	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	108	107⅞	107⅞	− ⅜
177	174	Con Film Ind	2	1	1	1	
5⅜	4⅝	Con Prod pf (7)	4	174	174	174	Feb 9
1⅛	⅞	Coty Inc (½g)	2	5	4⅞	5	Feb19
24¼	21⅜	Coty Int (.20g)	2	1	1	1	
105	99⅞	Crane Co (.60g)	10	22½	22	22¼	− ⅛
32¾	31½	Crane cv pf (5)	3	100	100	100	Feb16
7¾	6½	Cream of Wh(2)	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	Feb16
43½	37½	Crosley Corp	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb19
17¼	15	Crown Cork & S	46	33⅝	32½	33⅜	+1
37¼	34¼	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	Feb16
82½	78¼	Crown Zell(¼e)	7	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	− ⅛
77⅜	61½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Gilmore Oil Co. To Use Newspapers More in Advertising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Newspapers have been chosen by the directors of the Gilmore Oil Company as the medium through which to tell the detailed story of the recent Gilmore-Yosemite Run. The greater part of the 1940 advertising budget has been appropriated to this project.

The remarkable performance story of 28 stock sedans of 14 different makes in the stock mileage competition is being released in an extensive newspaper advertising campaign.

Commenting on the largest budget his company has so far devoted to newspaper advertising space, Earl B. Gilmore, President, said:

"In our belief such a newsworthy event as the Gilmore-Yosemite Run, which this year again was reported in publications throughout the world, should be publicized in the newspapers. We feel that the motoring public is intensely interested in this annual performance test, and know that the auto industry regards it as the national proving ground for new cars each year."

Gilmore officials are, of course, especially interested in the records Red Lion gasoline and Lion Head motor oil made in the contest.

Rubber Export Quota Holds at 80 P. C.

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP) — The International Rubber Regulation Committee today fixed the export quota from producing areas at 80 per cent of standard tonnage, for April, May, and June, the same as the current quarter.

No additional new planting will be permitted, although continuance of replanting was unconditionally approved.

Kroger Grocery Net Rises 47 Per Cent

CINCINNATI (AP)—A 47 per cent increase in net income and 5 per cent gain in sales for 1939 over the preceding year was reported by the Kroger Grocery & Baking Co.

Earnings of $5,514,597 equaled $3.02 per common share after provision for Federal income tax and preferred dividends, and compared with $3,741,569, or $2.05 per share, in 1938.

Sales for the year totaled $243,356,605, against $231,295,622.

Canada Extends Order Suspending Gold Sale

OTTAWA (CP)—An order-in-council has been passed by the Government extending for another year, from March 10, the suspension of a section of the Bank of Canada Act relating to sale of gold.

The section suspended provides "that the bank shall sell gold to any persons who makes demand therefor at the head office of the bank and tenders the purchase price in legal tender, but only in the form of bars containing approximately 400 ounces of fine gold."

Early last year the Government suspended operation of the section for a year and the new order extends this suspension for another 12 months.

Steel Scrap Price Lowered

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 20 (AP)—Number one heavy melting steel scrap price dropped 50 cents today to range from $17 to $17.50 a ton. Other grades were lower in proportion as mills showed little buying interest.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3⅜s '43-'41 Mch	103.30	103.30	103.30
10 3¼s '41	104.30	104.30	104.30
1 3s '48-'46	110.12	110.12	110.12
25 3¼s '49-'46	111.8	111.8	111.8
1 2s '47	104.20	104.20	104.20
1 3¼s "52-'49	111.24	111.24	111.24
93 2½s '53-'49	105.11	105.11	105.11
10 2¾s '54-'51	107.6	107.5	107.5
1 3s '55-'51	110.3	110.3	110.3
7 2¾s '60-'55	107.21	107.19	107.21
1 2¾s '65-'60	106.6	106.6	106.6

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	107½	107½	107½
5 Allegh Val 4s '42	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Allied Stre 4½s '51	95	94¾	95
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110	109½	110
7 Am & For P 5s 2030	63	63	63
9 AmIGChem 5½s '49	104	103¾	103⅞
2 Am Int 5½s '49	104	103¾	104
16 Am T & T 3½s '43	108½	108 11-32	108 11-32
4 Am T & T 3¼s '66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 Am T & T 3¼s '61	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
3 Am W W & E 6s '75	108½	108½	108½
3 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	107¼	107¼	107¼
14 Ang C Nitra deb'67	35	35	35
1 Ann Arbor 4s '95	46	46	46
12 Arm Del 4s '57	100⅛	100¾	100¾
17 Arm Del 4s '55	101¼	100⅞	101
11 AT&SF 4s '95	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
5 AT&SF aj 4s '95	87½	87½	87½
6 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	88	88	88
3 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	92¾	92¾	92¾
9 AT&SF 4½s'48	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
45 AC Line clt 4s '52	70	69⅝	70
1 A C Line 4½s'64	56½	56½	56½
3 Atl Gu&WI 5s'59	69¾	69½	69½
1 AutoAcc4¼s'30	52	52	52
10 Austin & NW 5s'41	86	85½	85½
7 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	29¾	29½	29½
6 B&O rfg 5s '95	27	26¾	27
24 B&O rfg 5s '96 ct	27	27	27
21 B&O 5s '96 F	26½	26¾	26⅝
3 B&O 5s '96 F ct	26¾	26⅝	26⅞
1 B&O 5s 2000 D	26¾	26¾	26¾
1 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	26¾	26½	26½
2 B&O cv 4½s'60	15¾	15¼	15¼
1 B&O cv 4½s'60 ct	14¼	14¼	14¼
6 B&O 1st 4s '48	67¾	67	67¼
2 B&O S W 5s '50 ct	47¾	47¾	47¾
7 B&O T C 4s'59	56	55½	56
9 Bang&Aroo cn 4s'51	60	59⅝	60
15 Bell TPa 5s'48B	116⅝	116	116
1 Bell TPa 5s'60-C	132¾	132¾	132¾
11 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	106 9-32	106 9-32	
3 Beth Stl 3¾s'66	105¼	105¼	105¼
20 Beth Stl 3½s'52	109	108½	109
5 Beth Stl 3¼s'65	101¼	101¼	101¼
15 Boston&Me 5s '87	45½	45	45
10 Boston&Me 5s '55	45½	44¾	45
1 Bkly City RR 5s'41	90	90	90
11 Bkly City RR 5s'41 ct	75	74⅝	75
43 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'60	100¼	100	100⅛
50 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66ct	89½	89	89⅜
13 Bkly Qn C&Sb vn 5s'41	77	75	77
9 BklyQnC&SBcn5s'41ct	45½	45½	45½
20 Bkly UnElist5s'50	99⅞	99¾	99¾
2 Bkly Un El 1st 5s'50ct	89¾	89¾	89¾
10 Bkly UT Gas 5s'45	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
7 Bkly U Gas5s '50	97¾	97½	97¾
3 Bkly U Gas5s '57B	106½	106½	106½
2 Cad Nat 5s '89 July	100¼	100¼	100¼
12 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝
10 Can Nat 4½s '51	97⅝	97½	97⅝
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	98¾	98⅝	98¾
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	98¾	98¾	98¾
11 Can Nor 6½s'46	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
2 Can Pac 5s'54	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Can Pac 5s'54	82½	82½	82½
3 Can Pac 4½s'46	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
4 Can Pac 4s perp	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
5 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	97	97	97
5 Celotex 4½s '55	88½	88½	88½
1 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
2 Cen New Eng 4s '61	45	45	45
1 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s'62	107	107	107
4 Cen Pac 5s '60	49⅜	49	49⅜
2 Cen Pac 5s 49	68	68	68⅜
2 Cen R R N J 5s '87	175⅜	171½	175⅜
17 Certain-td 5½s '48	79¼	79¼	79¼
1 C&O 4½s '92	124	124	124
1 C&O 3½s '96 D	99	99	99
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	99¼	99	99
4 C&O rfg 3½s '63 F	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	87	86⅝	86⅞
1 CB&Q 4½s'77	79½	79½	79½
1 CB&Q 4½s'77	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
34 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	17¼	16¾	17¼
49 Chic Gt West 4s '59	27¼	27	27
5 Chi I & L 6s '66	7¼	7¼	7¼
4 CMStP&Pac 5s '75	6¾	6¾	6¾
7 CMStP&P aj 5s 2000	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8 CM&StP 4½s'89C	24¾	24⅝	24⅝
1 CM&StP 4½s '89E	24¾	14¾	14¾
9 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
23 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	3¼	3	3⅛
7 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	9⅜	9¾	9⅜
7 CRI&P 4s '88	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
2 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	6	6	6
5 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
5 CStLAtNOM&Tex 4s'51	48	48	48
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Ch &W Ind 4s '52	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
1 Childs Co 5s '43	54¼	54¼	54¼
2 Cin Un Term 3¾s '69	111½	111½	111½
6 CCC&StL 4½s '77	51⅝	50½	50⅝
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	88⅞	88⅝	88⅝
7 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	79	78¼	78½
1 Clev UnTerm 4½s '77C	72½	72½	73½
9 Col F&I 5s '43	105	105	105
10 Colo&So 4s '80	31	30¼	31
37 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	104¼	104	104¼
4 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104¾	104½	104½
25 ComwithEdcv3½s '58	129	129	129
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	108½	108½	108½
1 Con Edis 1¾s '46	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Con Edis 3½s '48	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Con Edis 3½s '58	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
6 Con-Oil cv 3½s 51	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Consum Pow 3½s 70	109¼	109¼	109¼
8 Consum Pow 3½s '66	107¼	107	107
4 Crown Cork 4½s 48	103	102⅝	102⅝
7 Crucible Stl 4½s 48	103½	103½	103½
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	30	30	30
2 D & R G 4s 36	9¼	9¼	9¼
7 D & R G 4s 36	8¾	8⅝	8¾
6 Det Ed 4s 65	110¾	110¾	110⅝
3 Det T Tun 4½s 61 z	99	99	99
21 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107⅝	107⅛	107⅛
18 Erie rfg 5s 67	14½	14¼	14¼
20 Erie rfg 5s 75	14½	14¼	14¼
13 Erie gen lien 4s 69	22¼	22¼	22¼
11 Firestone T&R 3½s'48	106⅜	106	106
13 Gen Cable 5½s 47	102	101⅞	102
1 Gen Mot Accep 3¼s 51	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	69¾	69¾	69¾
1 Goodrich 4¼s '56	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
5 GrdRap&Ind 4½s'61	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Gt Nor 5s '73	91	91	91
11 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	81¾	81¾	81¾
8 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 Gt Nor 4s '48 G	101¾	101½	101¾
11 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	91¾	91¾	91¾
12 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	73	72¾	73
71 G Bay&W deb B	7½	7½	7½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
9 Gulf M&N 5s '50	82¼	82¼	82¼
1 Gulf M&N 5½s'50	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
1 Hudson 5s '37	46½	46½	46½
3 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	32½	32½	32½
33 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	49⅜	48¾	49⅜
91 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	16¾	16¼	16¾
8 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	111	111	111
2 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	44	44	44
3 Ill Cen 5s '55	53½	53½	53½
6 IC&CStL&NO 5s '63 A	49½	49¼	49¼
2 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	72¾	72¾	72¾
14 Interb R Tr rfg5s'66ct	75½	75½	75½
1 Interb R Tr rfg5s'66	76¼	76¼	76¼
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	11¼	11¼	11¼
8 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	72½	72½	72½
3 Int Mer Mar 5s '41	74½	74	74½
2 Int Paper 6s '55	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Int Ry C A 6½s '47	97¾	97¾	97¾
4 Int T&T 4½s '52	40¾	40¼	40¼
8 Int T&T 5s '55	44	43⅝	44
10 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	94	94	94
38 KCFt&Mem 4s '36	35	33	35
27 KCFt&Sp&M 4s '36 ct	33½	32¼	33½
15 K C South 3s '50	67¾	67¾	67¾
2 Kans G&E 4½s '60	103½	103½	103½
4 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 Lac Gas 5½s '53	51¼	50½	50½
2 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	49½	49½	49½
3 L S & M S 3½s '97	84⅝	84⅜	84⅝
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	49	49	49
1 Leh Val 5s2003asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
5 LehVal4½s2003asd	16¼	16¼	16¼
9 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	15½	15½	15½
10 Lion Oil cv 4½s '52	100½	100½	100½
2 Loews 3½s'46	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	89½	89½	89½
1 Long Isl rfg 4s'49 st	89½	89½	89½
12 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	85¼	85	85
3 Lou&N 4½s 2003	92½	92½	92½
2 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	82½	82½	82½
5 Lou Gas&El 3½s '66	109	109	109
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90	81	81	81
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	81	81	81
9 Manh Ry 2nd 4s 2013 ct	44½	44½	44½
11 Marion StShov 6s '47	75	71	74
13 Market St Ry 7s '40	64½	63	64½
1 McCrory Stre 5s '51	107	107	107
1 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104	104	104
2 Mich Cen 3½s '52	92¾	92¼	92¾
9 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	103½	103⅛	103½
7 Midland RRNJ 5s '40	10	10	10
5 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	57	57	57
5 Mo-Ill 5s '59	60¾	59	59
3 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	15¾	15½	15¾
14 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	6¾	6½	6½
2 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	13½	13½	13½
3 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	17½	17½	17½
6 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17½	17¼	17¼
2 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	17¼	17¼	17¼
44 Mo Pac 5s '80H	17½	17¼	17¼
15 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17¾	17½	17½
8 Mob & Ob 5s '38	38¾	37¾	38⅛
12 Mob & O 4½s '77	33	32⅞	33
4 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	110	110	110
13 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s '65	110¾	110¾	110¾
15 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100	99¾	100
1 Mor & Essex 5s '55	41¼	41¼	41¼
5 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	36¾	36¼	36¾
1 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	44¾	44¾	44¾
22 Nassau El 4s '51	72¾	72	72
39 Nassau El 4s '51 ct	51½	50¾	51
8 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	107½	107¼	107½
3 Natl Steel 3s 65	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
7 New Eng T&T 5s 52	126¼	126	126¼
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s 66	108½	108½	108½
18 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	77	75¼	76
1 N O Pub Sv 5s 56B	104¾	104¾	104⅝
2 NO Tex & M 5½s 54	36½	36½	36½
1 NO Tex & M 5s 54B	33½	33¼	33½
19 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s 65	107½	107⅜	107½
9 NYC rfg 3s 2013	58⅞	58½	58⅞
9 NYC 4½s 2013 A	82¾	82¾	82¾
1 NYC cv 3¾s 52	58¼	58½	58½
4 NYC & HR 4s 42	90	90	90
2 NYC&HR 3½s 97	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
3 NYCh&StL 6s 41	82	81¾	81¾
6 NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	83¼	83¼	83¼
12 NYCh&StL 4s 46	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
1 NYCh&StL 3½s 47	85½	85½	85½
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	52	52	52
12 NY Edis 3¼s 65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3 NYNH&H 4½ 67	18¾	18½	18½
12 NYNH&H 4s 56	16½	16	16¼
5 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	5¼	5¼	5¼
4 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	15	15	15
NY Stat Tem 6s 43	50	50	50
3 NY Tel 3¼s 67	110½	110½	110½
6 Niagra Falls P 3½s66	111½	111½	111½
2 Niagra Sh cv 5½s50	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	13	13	13
3 Norf Sou 5s 61 A	13	13	13
4 Nor Am Co 4s'59	107¼	107½	107½
8 Nor Am Co 3¾s54	105¼	105¼	105¼
11 Nor Pac 6s 2047	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
1 Nor Pac 5s2047C	47¾	47¾	47¾
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047	44¼	44¼	44¼
4 Nor Pac 3s2047	41	40¾	41
15 Nor Sta Pow 3½s67	109¼	108⅝	108¾
5 Ohio Ed 4s 67	109	109	109
10 Ohio Ed 4s 65	109	108½	109
7 Ohio Ed 3¾s72	108	108	108
1 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	76½	76½	76½
16 Pac G&E 3½s66	109¼	109	109¼
18 Pac G&E 3¾s61	111½	111¾	111⅜
3 Pac T&T 3¼s66C	110½	110½	110½
7 Para Bway 3s55 ct	50	50	50
2 Pars Pict cv 3¼s 47	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 Penn-Dix 6s 41A	97	97	97
1 Penn Gl Sand 4½s 60	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Pen P&L 4½s 74	107¾	107¾	107¾
8 Pen P&L 3½s 69	108½	108¼	108½
3 Pen gen 5s 68	107	107	107
3 Pen RR cn 4½s60	118	118	118
2 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101¾	101½	101¾
1 Pen RR 4½s cts 70	101¾	101¾	101¾
16 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	96¾	96½	96¾
3 Pen RR 4s 48st	113¼	113¼	113¼
2 Pen RR 3¾s 70	89¼	89½	89½
4 Peo GL&C Chi 6s43	115	115	115
Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	115¾	115¾	115⅝
9 Peoria&E 1st 4s '40	66⅝	66½	66½
1 Peoria&E inc 4s '90	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
2 Pere Marq 4½s '80	59¼	59¼	59¼
8 Phila Co 5s '67	106⅛	106⅛	106¼
3 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3½	3¼	3¼
1 Phillipoine Ry 4s '37	7¼	7¼	7¼
4 Portl Gen El 5s '50	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
7 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	74	73¼	73¼
2 Pur Ri A Tob 6s '42 st	64	63½	63½
5 Por Ri AT 6s '42 unst	64	63¾	64
17 Postel Tel&C 5s '53	22¼	22¼	22¼
10 Pub Srv No NJ 3½s '68	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Purity Bak 5s '48	104¼	104¼	104⅞
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	60¼	60¼	60¼
5 Rem Rand 4¼s '56 ww	101¼	101¼	101¼
8 Republic Steel 5½s'54	108¾	108	108
1 Republic Steel 4½s'61	94	94	94
7 Republic Steel 4¼s'61	95¼	94½	95¼
10 Reynolds Gld 5s '52	107	107	107
6 Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	30¾	30¾	30¾
23 Ri Ark&La 4½s '34	9	8¾	9
13 Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	98¼	98	98
1 St LIM&S 4s R&G '33	61¼	61¼	61¼
98 St LSF 5s 50B	15¾	14⅞	15
19 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	13½	13½	13½
133 St ISF 4½s 78	12½	11¾	12½
73 St LSF 4½s 78 ct	12¼	11¼	11¾
70 St LSF 4s 50A	13½	12⅝	12⅝
4 St L SW rfg 5s 90	9¼	9¼	9¼
2 St L SW 1st 4½-89	57½	57½	57½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 SA&A Pass 4s 43	57	56⅞	56⅞
3 San Ant Pub Svc 4s 63	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Schulco 6½s 46 A st	30¾	30¾	30¾
1 Schulco 6½s 46B	43	43	43
27 Seab A L cn 6s 45	5⅝	6⅜	6⅜
7 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	4¾	4⅜	4¾
21 Shell Un 2½s 54	96½	96⅜	96⅜
5 Simmons cv 4c 52	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
3 Skelly Oil 4s 51	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
7 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 So Cal Gas 4½s 61	107⅞	107¾	107⅞
1 So-Col Pow 6s 47	105¾	105¾	105¾
44 Sou Kraft 4½s 46	100¼	100	100⅛
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s 51	107	107	107
1 Sou Pac 4½s68	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
3 Sou Pac 4½s 81	46	45¾	45⅝
6 So Pac 4½s 69	46	45¾	46
10 So Pac rfg 4s 5	60⅛	60	60
12 So Pac cit 4s 49	44⅞	44½	44⅞
5 So Pac 3½s 46	53⅜	53	53⅜
5 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	48⅛	48	48⅛
5 South Ry 6½s 56	81⅝	81¼	81⅝
5 South Ry gen 6s 56	77¼	77¼	77¼
3 South Ry cn 5s 94	87¼	87¼	87¼
25 South Ry gen 4s 56	57⅜	57⅛	57½
2 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Stailer Mfg 6s 46	107	107	107
2 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	106⅛	106	106
2 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	105¼	105¼	105¼
26 Studebaker cv 6s 45	111¾	111	111
1 T RR A St L 4s '53	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Texas&cPtSm5½s'50	91¾	91¾	91¾
7 Tex Corp 3½s'51	105¾	105½	105¾
2 Tex Corp 3s '50	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
21 Tex & P21st 5s 2000	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜
5 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
5 Tex & Pac 5s '79C	69¼	69¼	69¼
Tex & Pac 5s '80D	69	69	69
79 Third Ave aj 5s '60	78½	17¾	18¼
12 Third Ave 4s '60	57½	57	57
7 TideWatAssoG3½s'52	107¼	107	107
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
5 Un Pac 3½s'70	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Unit Drug 5s '53	79¼	79	79
3 US Steel 3¼s '48	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
5 Un Stockyds 4½s'57	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Utah L&Trac 5s '44	101	101	101
1 Utah P&L 5s '44	101½	101½	101½
1 Va & SW ch 5s'58	62	62	62
3 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	107½	107½	107½
5 Wabash 4½s'78	43⅛	43	43¼
21 Wabash 4½s'78C	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Walwrth 4s '55	65	65	65
41 Warner Bros 6s '48	88	88	88
10 Warren Bros 6s '41	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
1 West Pen P 5s '63E	117¾	117¾	117¾
1 West Pen P 3½s'66	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 West Shore 4s 2361	49¼	49¼	49¼
2 Westch Lt 3½s'67	108¾	108½	108½
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	28½	18½	18½
4 Western Un 5s '51	60½	60	60½
5 Western Un 5s '60	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
Western Un 4½s 50	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
30 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	99¼	99	99
1 Wilkes B & E 5s '42	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Wilson & Co 4s '55	103	103	103
9 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s '47	99¼	99¼	99¼
Wis Cent 4s '49	17	17	17
1 Wisc El Pow 3½s '66	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
4 Youngst S&T 4s '61	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Young S&T cv 4s '48	108¼	108½	108½

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s '45A	14¾	14¾	14¾
8 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
15 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	85	84¼	84¼
27 Argentine 4½s '71	93½	93½	93½
2 Argentine 4½s '71	91¾	91¾	91¾
7 Australia 4½s '56	79⅜	79¼	79¼
5 Belgium 6½s '49	99	99	99
2 Belgium 6s '55	93½	93½	93½
2 Brazil 6½s '41	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
12 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	17	16½	16½
3 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	16½	16½	16½
6 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	16½	16⅜	16⅜
4 Buen A 4½s '77	64½	64	64
3 Buen A 4½s 'Aug '76	62½	62½	62½
6 Buen A 4½s '76	65½	65⅜	65⅜
5 Bulgaria 7½s '68	14	14	14
6 Canada 5s 52	102¼	103⅛	103⅛
3 Canada 4s 60	95⅝	95½	95⅝
1 Canada 3¼s 61	87¼	87¼	87¼
1 Canada 3s 66	83	83	83
10 Canada 3s 67	83¼	83	83
13 Canada 2¾s 44	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
5 Chile MtgBk6s81asd

RFC Denies Blacklist Pact With National Labor Board

Continued from Page 1

formation, he said, the RFC used its own judgment in the matter of granting a loan or not.

The Smith Committee is examining the correspondence of the three other departments to determine if the supposed "agreement" went farther than testified. Mr. Madden took a different stand in the matter, he argued that a firm has no right to a government loan if it is defying a government agency. In one case, however, Edmund Toland, Committee counsel, introduced evidence to show that a firm which Mr. Madden charged was a "violator" was in point of fact, still appealing its case in the courts. This led to the charge that the Labor Board was attempting to "intimidate" firms.

Frank Healy, special assistant in the Procurement Division of the Treasury was the next witness.

Protests were received from three different quarters, he said, against the Treasury's purchase of articles made by Remington-Rand, at a time when the company was involved in a strike which the Labor Board ruled was precipitated by the company's violation of the Labor Act. The courts finally upheld the Labor Board and found Remington-Rand guilty. The protests Mr. Healy said, came from trade unions, the Labor Department and the NLRB.

The Treasury had previously taken the position that it had nothing to do with labor disputes in procuring supplies. Both the Department of Labor and the NLRB protested this attitude in respective correspondence in March and April, 1937. Remington-Rand ultimately got a Treasury contract, it has been shown.

French Want 'Realistic' Aid Sent to Hard-Pressed Finns

Continued from Page 1

lems of exhaustion and attrition, as a result of the Soviet tactics of throwing in reserves of man power without regard for losses.

In view of the profound secrecy with which military decisions are enveloped it is impossible to disclose whether any concrete plans have been drawn for making trained French or British soldiers available to Finland.

In view of the stubborn adherence of Sweden and Norway to a conception of neutrality which forbids their own intervention or the passage of large organized units through their territory there are two ways in which pressure could conceivably be brought on Russia.

The only way of affording direct aid to Finland would be to send an expeditionary force to Petsamo, the northern port of Finland which was occupied in the early days of the war by Soviet troops. There would be difficulties and risks in such an expedition, but its success would shift the pressure on Finland. This would have an immense heartening effect on public opinion here.

Finns Viewed as Allies

For the Finnish war has crowded the inactive Western Front out of the places of prominence in the newspapers, and the average Frenchman definitely regards Finland as an ally whose defeat would be a blow to France.

The other region where Russia is exposed to attack is in the south, in the Black Sea, and the Caucasus.

It is generally recognized here that the great oil center of Baku is very much of a Soviet economic and strategic center because the Soviet war system today is largely dependent on oil-driven tractors.

In some ways the strategic advantages of a blow at Baku and ports from which supplies can reach Germany are more striking than those of an expedition to Northern Finland. But Turkey in that part of the world occupies the pivotal position of Sweden in the Northeast. Large-scale operations against Russia would be impossible without Turkish co-operation, and while Turkey is prepared to resist Soviet aggression there is no indication as yet that it is prepared to anticipate such aggression by giving Gen. Maxime Weygand's Allied forces in Syria permission to utilize Anatolia for a thrust against Russia.

Whatever political and military decisions may be made the French Government must reckon with the existence of a strong French public opinion in favor of giving Finland the maximum aid compatible with the larger strategy of the war.

'Little Germany' In Switzerland Has Nazi Manner

BUSINGEN, Germany (AP) — A German island in Switzerland some three miles square has been forced into unwilling isolation due to the European war.

More than a thousand Baltic-Germans live in the town of Busingen and its surrounding farms which form a German territory several miles inside the Swiss frontiers, north of Schaffhausen.

Before the war began Busingen's inhabitants, though German, were allowed free transit through Switzerland to Germany.

Now everything's different. The three mile area is literally locked up by the Nazis. Anyone entering it must have a passport. Swiss newspapers are banned. Scores of German customs guards enforce the regular German monetary restrictions.

Before Hitler came, Germany and Switzerland were in the midst of negotiations to have the little island turned over to Switzerland, but such a deal was hardly compatible with the Nazi program of a greater Germany and the talks were halted.

For several years during the Nazi regime the inhabitants of Busingen elected a non-Nazi mayor although the Swastika was flown from their City Hall and church steeple.

The Nazis put a stop to that recently by appointing a Mayor from outside.

The exclave is really a hold over from the Hapsburgs, for the powerful Hapsburg family kept the little town on the right bank of the Rhine in order to collect Austrian tolls from the bargemen.

Now the whole area is surrounded by barbed wire except at the roads where Nazi troopers stand guard checking passports.

Busts by Browere On Exhibit in N. Y. Through Feb. 24

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—An exhibition of work done more than 100 years ago by John H. I. Browere, one of America's early sculptors, in the reproduction of prominent persons of the time—Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, Henry Clay, Lafayette and others—is being held at the Knodler & Company galleries, No. 14 East Fifty-seventh Street. The exhibit is sponsored by the New York State Historical Association of Cooperstown and will continue through Feb. 24.

The 40-odd busts on display were made from original life masks, an ancient technique in which Browere was found to excel. Later he transformed the casts into full portrait busts. The exactness of detail by this method has lent individual character and an authenticity to each reproduction that has proved interesting in an era when the photographic is in demand.

"From one point of view, his life masks have peculiar value," Dixon Ryan Fox, President of the Association, said. "It is in the degree that he forewent artistic imagination and contented himself with mere mechanical reproduction as he applied his pastes to the subject's face."

This sculptor's first triumph came with the success of the bust of General Lafayette in 1824.

Reich Seeks Shift Of Dollar Credits

MADRID (AP)—Reliable informants said recently that Germany is negotiating for the transfer to Spain of some of the dollar credits it holds in the United States.

Germany is unable to use these credits to any extent because of the British blockade. Moreover, some persons believed a further reason for the contemplated transfer is fear that the United States eventually may take up arms against Germany, in case of which, of course, the credits would be confiscated.

How Spain would use the credits is anyone's guess. It might promise to repay Germany after the war or give it some economic advantages at present. In any case, the arrangement would be advantageous to Spanish industry. For instance, Barcelona textile mills are about to use up the 250,000 bales of cotton which Washington arranged to let Spain have some time back.

It also disclosed that Spanish interests, in line with the Government's desire to build a merchant fleet, are considering the purchase of several hundred thousand tons of German shipping which now is hottled up in Spanish harbors.

Cosgrave Scores Republican Army

DUBLIN, Feb. 20 (AP)—William T. Cosgrave, Opposition Leader in the Free State Dail, charged today that the Irish Republican Army, outlawed alike in Ireland and Britain, was pursuing the "road to anarchy" and could "only bring dishonor to Ireland."

The former Free-State President addressed the United Ireland Party, which unanimously re-elected him leader.

"The present Government, when it turned from political sinning, left behind its offspring, the I. R. A., which are arrogating to themselves the right to declare war on Great Britain," he said.

"There never was less support for the I. R. A. than at present," he added.

The De Valera Government, like the I. R. A., wants to unite the six counties of Northern Ireland (Ulster) with Ireland (Eire), but opposes the I. R. A.'s violent methods.

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ENGLAND

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Judging by first impressions,
When unkind, is quite absurd;
I'll wait for a second impression,
Or perhaps I'll wait for a third.
L.M.

Timothy And The Snow

A Story for Children

When Timothy Chatter-Elf had once found out what fun he could have outdoors in winter, there was no keeping him in the tunnels under the hemlock tree for long at a time. And when his mother saw how happy it made him to run and play and skate and frolic, and how it kept him amused all through the long winter months, she gave up trying to make him want to do any differently.

One morning, as usual, he put on his six thistle-down sweaters and his water-proof leggings and his tight-fitting warm cap, took the skates the fairies had given him, and started out of his tunnel home.

As soon as he got outside, he saw that something new and different had happened. The air was full of some soft feathery white things that kept brushing him in the face. When he looked up, the whole world seemed to be full of them, all falling down softly and lazily.

Timothy wondered and wondered, and then he suddenly knew what it was.

"I believe," he whispered to himself, "I believe it is snowing!"

He set his skates back inside the tunnel, for he didn't know whether one should go skating in a snowstorm. Then he began to run around in great delight, feeling the snow on his face and watching it drift down from above. Sometimes the wind blew it in circles. Timothy began to sing:

"The weather has feathers,
All downy as fluff,
It's snowing and blowing
Right into my cuff!"

After a while he happened to look behind him; the snow was so thick in the air that he could not even see his own hemlock tree. In fact, he couldn't see anything at all—but snow!

More than that, the snow at his feet was getting deeper all the time. He couldn't even see his own foot-tracks that he had made a minute before.

"This is a pretty how-do-you-do," said Timothy loudly to himself. "If I didn't think it was impossible, I might even say I was lost!"

Just then he heard his friend the blue jay calling in his hoarse voice, "Who's lost?"

"I am," shouted Timothy. "Where are you, and where am I?" He began to make his way toward the sound.

"I'm under a thick branch of the hemlock tree," the voice replied.

"Where is that?"

"Here!" There was a moment of silence and then again the blue jay's call came. "Here!" "Here!" "Here!"

Each time the voice came, Timothy got a little nearer to it. The next thing he knew, he had stumbled right into the tunnel entrance which he had come out of a little while before.

"I'm home!" he called to the blue jay. "Thank you very much for your help. I think I'd better go inside until it stops snowing."

"Good idea!" answered the blue jay's voice. "Bring your skis next time you come out!"

Skis! What were they? Timothy wondered and wondered, and decided that he would have to ask his mother.

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

Monitor Camera Club from Oliver P. Case, Naugatuck, Conn.

Readers are invited to submit captions for this picture; and on Tuesday, March 5, the best 10, with names of senders, will be published on this page. A postal card addressed to the Daily Features Editor will serve.

Where Would You Find—

1. The run of the first train drawn in the United States by steam locomotive?
2. The Mannerheim Line?
3. Bronx Park?
4. Tripoli?
5. The largest Mohammedan University?
6. Buzzards Bay?
7. Fingal's Cave?
8. Greenwich Village?
9. The Wolverine State?
10. The Pyrenees?

(Answers appear on this page)

In Lighter Vein

Milady's Laboratory

"You study chemistry?"

"No, this is my wife's dressing table."—Wochenshau (Essen).

More Similes

Conservative as tabloid headlines—John A. Curtis.

Busy as a moth in a lighthouse—Gene Fowler.—"Dictionary of Similes."

Fetch and Carry

The man who has ideas
Is above the common rout;
But ideas bring in nothing
Unless they are carried out.
—Okeechobee (Fla.) News

Summum Bonum

"I had a grand dream last night," he began. "I dreamed I was walking beside a babbling brook with a wonderful girl by my side. She had eyes which rivaled the violets which grew on the mossy bank; her hair was like the gold of the sunbeams; her face was—"

"And did she have a job?" interrupted the girl.—Texas A. & M. News.

Daily Quotation

DO the truth you know and you shall learn the truth you need to know.—MACDONALD.

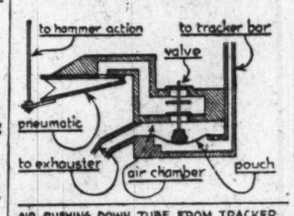
Did You Ever Wonder

How a Player Piano Works

There are several makes of pneumatic (air operated) player pianos, but all utilize the force of atmospheric pressure.

The sea of air which surrounds the earth has weight. At sea level this weight of air exerts a pressure of more than 14 pounds per square inch. The pressure of air in the air chamber and tubes of the player piano mechanism is reduced by the action of bellows (known as "exhausters") operated by foot pedals or by an electric motor. Each note on the piano is connected by a tube to the "tracker bar" over which the perforated paper player roll runs. There is an opening in the tracker bar for each note on the keyboard.

As the player roll passes over the face of the tracker bar, each time a perforation uncovers an opening in the bar, atmospheric air rushes into the tube connected with that hole to equalize the reduced pressure in the tube. The pressure of this outside air moves



AIR, RUSHING DOWN TUBE FROM TRACKER BAR, PUSHES UP POUCH. VALVE LETS AIR FROM PNEUMATIC TO AIR CHAMBER, AND ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE PUSHES UP THE MOVABLE WALL OF THE PNEUMATIC, CAUSING THE HAMMER TO STRIKE THE PIANO STRING

a valve which opens a path for a bellowlike device, known as a "pneumatic," to the air chamber from which part of the air has been removed by the action of the exhausters.

This suddenly reduces the air pressure inside the pneumatic, and the outside atmospheric pressure pushes up the movable hinged wall of the pneumatic, which makes a hammer strike a string of the piano, sounding the corresponding note.

When the paper again closes the hole in the tracker bar, the channel from the air chamber to the pneumatic is closed, and atmospheric air is again admitted to the pneumatic—the movable hinged wall returning to the open position.

The position of the perforations in the player roll determines which notes are struck and the order in which they are played. The length of each hole or slot determines how long each note is sustained, the effect of a long slot being the same as that of holding down a piano key for the length of time it takes the slot to pass over the opening in the tracker bar.

Between 1880 and 1888, the range of pneumatic player pianos increased from a mere 39 notes to 65 notes. However, even with 65 notes at the command of the instrument it was necessary to compress (and often mutilate) music written for the standard 88-note keyboard. Since 1901, player pianos have had a full range of 88 notes and can reproduce any music written for the piano.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

G. W.

While roaming the orchard,
G. W., he
Picked up his hatchet
And chopped down a tree.

His father was puzzled,
He looked hard at G.
Then sternly he questioned,
"Who chopped down my tree?"

Now G. was quite truthful,
He never would lie;
He spoke up right bravely,
"Dear daddy, 'twas I."

Dad's face lost its sternness,
He gazed at his son;
Such well-spoken answer
A full reprieve won.

Dad said, "I'll forgive you
For chopping my tree,
Since you slew not your English
By saying, ''Twas me.'"

Laugh It Off!

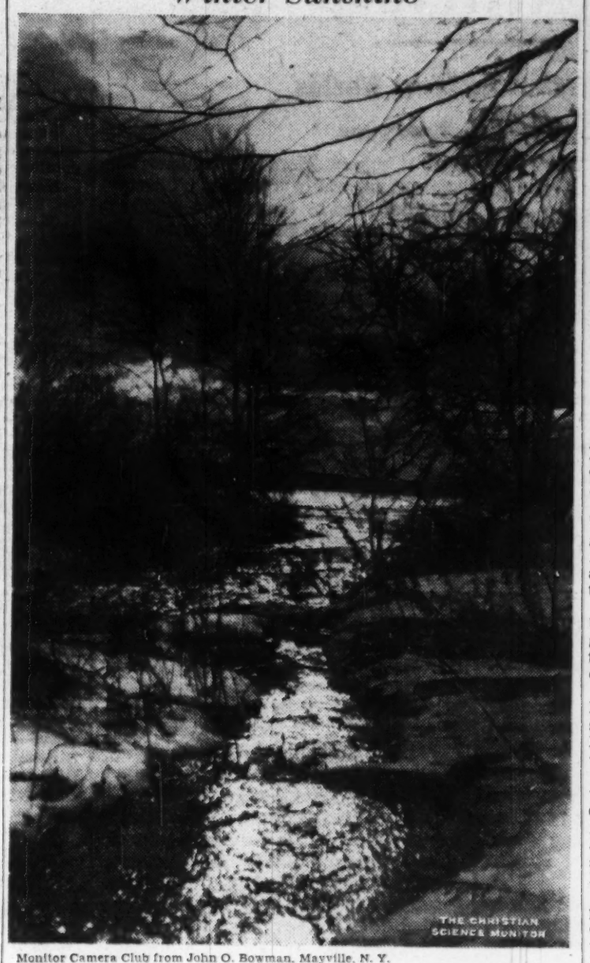
Apparently the procedure for getting an American plane into Canadian territory so that it can be flown by a French pilot across the sea to England for use in a war against Germany is to land the plane at our border, push it across (laughing), and then resume the flight. It's too bad some similar rite, some comparable bit of vaudeville, can't be devised for settling those other international differences that are bothering the world—we mean the ones the planes themselves are being flown (or pushed) to settle.—New Yorker.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Albany to Schenectady, on Aug. 9, 1839.
2. The Finnish line of fortifications across the Karelian Isthmus.
3. The Zoological Park and Botanical Gardens in New York City containing the largest botanical museum in the world.
4. A province in Italian Libya in North Africa, formerly one of the Barbary States. Also the name of its capital city.
5. The University at El-Azhar in Cairo, Egypt; founded 972.
6. Southeastern Massachusetts; west of Cape Cod.
7. A basaltic cavern on the island of Staffa off the west coast of Scotland; prominent in myth and legend.
8. A section of New York City; home of artists and writers.
9. Michigan.
10. A mountain chain between France and Spain; highest point Pic de Nethou, alt. 11,163.

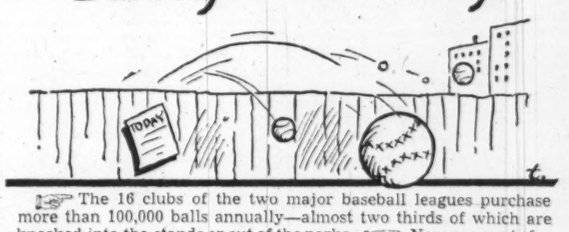
Winter Sunshine



Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

A sparkling forest stream breaks up an otherwise drab background

Cabbages and Kings



☞ The 16 clubs of the two major baseball leagues purchase more than 100,000 balls annually—almost two thirds of which are knocked into the stands or out of the parks. ☞ New prospects for razors, blades, shaving cream, etc.: Every year in the United States some 1,200,000 young men begin shaving for the first time. ☞ The "ceiling" for the greater part of bird migration is 3,000 feet. ☞ The metropolitan area of Los Angeles is considered to be one of the most densely motorized areas in the world. ☞ London enjoys an average of 3 hours and 12 minutes of sunshine every day. ☞ Little but literary Finland has 2,100 public libraries. ☞ It takes a goat 10 years to provide enough mohair to upholster an average five-passenger sedan.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Tailor Re-Tailored

(London Daily Sketch)

London

For more than 30 years Mr. T. E. Dowsing has cut and made the clothes that many good folk wear in Framlingham, Suffolk.

Like his father and grandfather before him, he was well liked as a good and honest tailor. Recently he moved to a new home and shop in another part of this cosy country town.

Then came disaster . . . a fire burnt house and shop almost to the ground: Mr. Dowsing lost everything. He, his wife and five children were even without clothes.

Then the kind-hearted folk of Framlingham got busy. They searched their wardrobes until the Dowsing family were again warmly clad.

They took it in turn to "adopt" the family. Secretly, a fund was opened; and yesterday Mr. Dowsing walked from a new home to a new shop, once more to make suits for the very good folk of Framlingham.

These unknown friends had parted with highly-prized pieces of furniture and crockery with which to furnish the new Dowsing home.

Crowning all, they are finishing off their present with a gift of money.

And this is what Mr. Dowsing has to say: "In some ways I bless the fire, for it has brought my friends into the open; I did not know I had so many."

He is particularly proud of a fine new business suit—the gift of a "rival" tailor in the town!

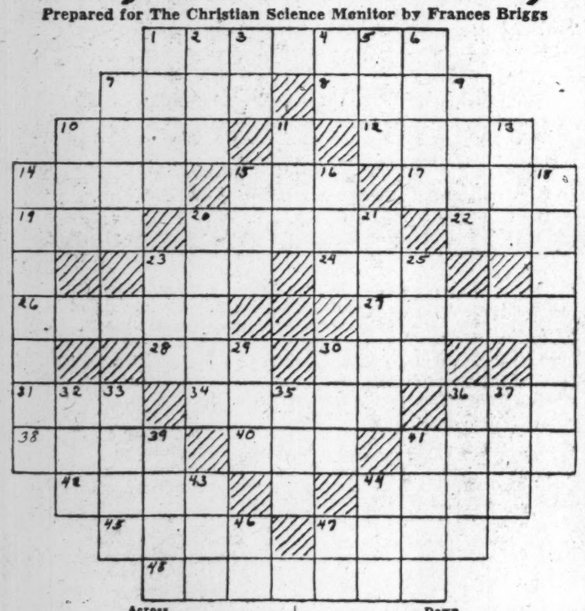
Now work is coming in as fast as he can cope with it.

A Verse for Today . . .

The meek shall inherit the earth; and shall delight themselves in the abundance of peace.—Ps. 37:11.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is a peninsular province of Denmark?
7—Would you get meat, eggs, or a tune from a pandura?
8—What English river flows to North Sea?
10—Who was mother of Helen of Troy?
12—What was an ancient city of Etruria?
14—What is a river of Northumberland, England?
15—What bird has a harsh voice?
17—What rodents did a pied piper drive from Hamelin?
19—What is a piece of scenery on stage built up or supported by framework?
20—In what part of Old North Church were lanterns hung for Paul Revere?
22—Encountered.
23—What is one of primary veins of a leaf?
24—What is a villous surface found on some woven fabrics?
26—When is a serenade played?
27—A she-fox is what?
28—What suffix means "full of"?
30—What are the disks used in checkers?
31—What State is north of Kansas (abbr.)?
34—How many seas are used figuratively for all waters or oceans of world?
36—In speaking of Biblical Hoglah, what pronoun would you use?
38—What is a manufacturing city of Ontario, Canada, on Grand River?
40—Male sheep is what?
41—What is used by potters?
42—What do you call a native of Izmir?
44—What garment do you associate with Joseph?
45—What are the organs of hearing?
47—What is a stout clumsy shoe with wooden sole?
48—What flowers are for thoughts, according to Shakespeare?

Down

1—Who is author of a book of New Testament?
2—What is a river in Yugoslavia?
3—Symbol for tellurium is what?
4—Near.
5—Carson City is capital of what State (abbr.)?
6—Venison is the flesh of what?
7—Jabal was father of those that dwelt in what (sing.)?
9—Where is Singora?
10—What is any strong alkaline solution?
11—What is a river of Devonshire, England?
13—What is a suffix used in adjectives?
14—What is a manufacturing city of China?
15—Who was the patriarch of Uz?
16—What is the monetary unit of Japan?
18—Who was sent in search of David Livingstone?
20—Who was Paul's companion in many of his trials and missionary tours?
21—What bird was sent out by Noah from the Ark (Gen. 8:7)?
23—What is a commune of Lombardy, Italy?
25—What is a piece of turned wood used in various bowling games?
29—What is a varying weight of India?
30—What is 13th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
32—Would you don, row, or eat primost?
33—Chicory has flowers of what color?
35—What is a department of southeastern France?
36—What do you call scoriaceous lava from a volcano?
37—Head covering.
39—What throws clay pigeons into air to be shot at?
41—What is a county of southwestern Oregon?
43—What is a long-tailed ape of the Indian region?
44—What noun suffix forms diminutives?
46—Symbol for tin is what?
47—Channel Islands (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Slight Oversight*

By LE PELLEY

WHAT'S THAT YOU'RE BUILDING ?
THIS IS THE WORLDS FASTEST BOBSLED .. BUT IT ISN'T FINISHED...
WHAT ISN'T FINISHED ABOUT IT ?
OH. SOME LITTLE THING I WAS GOING TO PUT ON.. BUT I CAN'T REMEMBER WHAT IT WAS....
WOW — SOME HILL !
OH - YES - THAT REMINDS ME WHAT I FORGOT TO PUT ON ....!
WHAT ?
BRAKES !
?
LE Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Ski Tow—*

By RODGERS

SKI TRAIL
BERRY
SKI
As we got off the train yesterday, I barked, "Hey, Boss look at that hill!"—
"It'll take us all day to climb to the top of THAT!"—
But the Boss didn't seem to care—
And then I saw why, would you believe it?— People were skiing right up the hill!
Pretty soft, eh?
R Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Duck of Letters*

By THE HAGERS

FOR PACKAGES
LETTERS
INTO THE POST OFFICE I STROLLED; THE POSTAL CLERK MY NAME I TOLD.
"THERE IS A POSSIBILITY THAT YOU MAY HAVE A CARD FOR ME."
"WADDLES?" HE CRIED. "IS THAT YOUR NAME? I CERTAINLY AM GLAD YOU CAME.
MY NOON HOUR I'VE HAD TO CURTAIL TO TAKE CARE OF YOUR DRAKEVILLE MAIL!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (K) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Federation for Two Worlds

III. Honoring Washington

George Washington doubtless would have had Americans on February 22 honor an idea rather than a person. In fact it is the idea which was born to Americans in Washington's day that gives substance to their celebration of his birthday. This idea is a commonwealth of free peoples whose liberties are safeguarded within and without by the double-strength armor of federation.

Some of Washington's countrymen fail him today by failing to grasp the full import of that idea and by limiting his vision of it. They seem to regard him chiefly as a bulwark of impressive quotations against American interest in world problems. On many occasions besides his anniversary, they attempt with fragments from his Farewell Address to show that the efforts of other nations to make a better world are no concern of the United States. And they leave many of their less-well-read hearers with the impression that Washington would have been unalterably opposed to collective security as tried in the League of Nations, or as it has yet to be achieved by some other means, possibly international federation.

Ordinary Americans could hardly celebrate Washington's Birthday more appropriately than by turning to the Farewell Address. Here they will learn that if he opposed collaboration with other nations, this opposition was confined to *permanent* alliances with any *portion* of Europe, and to such alliances as would tend to make the small and weak United States of 1796 a satellite of some greater Power. They will find he considered temporary alliances in emergencies as possibly useful.

It was involvement in "European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor or caprice" that he objected to. And he foresaw this as arising through the United States' permanently aligning itself with some Great Power ranged against others. Moreover he saw liberty and especially "republican liberty" as jeopardized by "overgrown military establishments" and counseled his countrymen to "avoid" them.

Now there is nothing in these views to support the notion that Washington today would be "isolationist." Nothing here suggests that he would ignore the fact that today the United States is not a small struggling federation as in 1796, but one of the most powerful nations on earth. There is no indication that his concept of the United States' role in world affairs would exclude consideration of its participation in genuine collective security.

On the contrary, his advice to avoid overgrown military establishments can be heeded only in a world where such establishments are not imposed on democracies by the threatening armaments of force-supported dictatorships. Nor can many who honor Washington feel that his concept of collective security through federation was limited or exclusive. If it had been, it would have been limited to the comparatively small section of the American continent that was the United States in 1796.

George Washington and the ideals for which he stands are big enough to bless all mankind. Naturally, in proceeding toward collective security the greatest care and alertness for the United States' own interests are required. But in a world where those interests are jeopardized by international anarchy, by the spread of violence and disregard for justice, the United States may well chart its course according to Washington's own directions: "as our interest, guided by justice, shall require."

Collective security, under federation, has had no more heartening history than in the United States. It is "the American way." Americans today may honor Washington as he deserves to be honored by seeking to understand his true relation to the great experiment that made the United States, and may yet make the world, safe for democracy.

Brave Best Seller

Many of those who recently gathered to enjoy the wit and wisdom of a group of literary men were surprised to hear the American Boy Scouts' Handbook named as "one of the four best sellers of all time." Since the "Handbook" was first published in 1910, with the British "Scouting for Boys" as its fine progenitor, 6,100,000 copies have been printed. And since 1910, more copies of the "Handbook" have been sold annually in the United States than of any other book except the Bible.

Boy Scouts, the world over, carrying out the practical idealism of their manual, reflect the sterling content of a brave best seller.

When Vox Populi Snores

If the people at large in the United States are having anything to say about what Presidential aspirant they shall have a chance to vote for in November, it is more through straw votes than through official primaries.

Time was when a lively hope existed that Presidential primaries would give the voters a hand in nominating their candidates for Chief Executive, as well as in ratifying one or another choice after it had been made in a bedlamized convention hall or a smoke-filled room.

The hope has waned as numerous States which once held primaries of this sort have let them drop into disuse. Today one-third of the States, containing approximately one-half the population, hold some kind of Presidential primaries, but many of these, as in Illinois and Ohio, are only advisory. In New York, delegates will be voted on without necessarily announcing their preferences. In other States, leading national contenders withhold their names lest they offend a favorite son.

Senator Victor Donahey (D) of Ohio, however, has given a new twist to this situation. He has refused to let his name be used as a facade behind which the State Central Committee had already voted to deliver the delegation to President Roosevelt if he chose to run for a third term. Mr. Donahey disapproved of allowing the people's expressed preference to be made second choice to a name not on the ticket. He thus avoided a position into which Postmaster General James A. Farley has been maneuvered.

The action of the Ohio Senator is being hailed as a move tending to bring Presidential primaries back into significance. It is to be hoped that this is so, for there is little satisfaction or assurance in a system where the people propose and the politicians dispose.

Even Morgan & Co. Changes

How times change—in Wall Street, as everywhere else! Except that the buildings and the streets are the same, the man from 1929 visiting the Street today would be almost as bewildered as the man from Mars. The Stock Exchange under Federal control! Brokerage houses furnishing financial statements to customers! Over-the-counter dealers nationally organized! Gold coin ownership illegal! Excess reserves over $5,000,000,000! Utilities refunding with 3 per cent coupons! The money market immovable in the face of $500,000,000 fluctuations in excess of reserves! J. P. Morgan & Company out of the investment banking field!

And now comes as big a surprise as any of them—J. P. Morgan & Company to incorporate! Before long, perhaps, we shall be seeing the Morgan bank's stocks quoted over the counter. Already there is speculation as to how far it will sell above its $200 book value. Perhaps the man who once yearned in vain for an occasion to enter the impressive portals of "The Little House on the Corner" will recoup his feelings by buying some of its stock! Why, right across the Street he can now walk into the visitors' gallery and watch the Stock Exchange at work, where once he had to be escorted by a partner in a broker's firm or an Exchange officer.

But there's power in the name and firm of Morgan yet. True, it will have to give up its partners' seats on the Stock Exchange. But those have been of little value since laws divorced investment from commercial banking. The Morgan bank will now be able to expand its operations in certain fields hitherto closed to it. The new move is a step toward greater usefulness.

This Week's Appreciation:

To the Simmons Company for its stand—in a full page magazine advertisement—against establishing an age limit for jobholders. "The only time a man is too old to work for us is when he loses interest in his daily life," reads its statement. "So nobody fears the years at Simmons. Nobody is haunted by a birthday." Of the seventy per cent of its employees who have been with the parent Kenosha, Wisconsin, plant more than ten years, eighteen have been with the firm more than forty years, 129 more than thirty years, 422 more than twenty years, and 937 more than ten years. More and more industries are learning the lesson—and proudly proclaiming it to the world—that age need not limit ability and that experience is a valuable asset.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Fighting by Proxy"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was much heartened to read a letter in a recent issue of the Monitor under the caption "Fighting by Proxy."

Many of us not only hate war but feel we are acting rightly in condemning the U. S. sale of arms to warring nations. But if we are honestly striving to obey the commandment: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," we should ask ourselves the following question:

"If the U. S. were invaded by a foreign power, would I be willing to have my Government take no military action to resist the invaders, but allow them a free hand in destroying our homes, killing, demoralizing and persecuting our citizens?" If the answer is no, and if we want truly to love our neighbor as ourselves, then we should not expect from him a higher code of morals than we are ready or willing to adopt for ourselves.

We should realize that the small neutral nations are doing what seems to them the only possible thing in defending their homelands. And we should extend to Finland all the help in our power, including what she so sorely needs: an unrestricted loan, with which to buy arms in this country.

Even if some of us individually might choose to turn the other cheek to an aggressor nation and work it out on a higher than military basis, is our nation, as a whole, spiritually ready to take a stand against fighting in self-defense? I think the proposed $2,000,000,000 appropriation for our national defense in 1940 answers this question decisively. Then let us as a nation be consistent, and do unto others as we would have them do unto us.

R. E. S.

Hingham, Mass.

Fighting Funds for Finland

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This reader was fortunate in being able to spare a dollar several weeks ago for Mr. Hoover's Finnish Relief Fund. Since that time Gen. John F. O'Ryan has organized the Fighting Funds for Finland, Inc., at 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Because Mr. Hoover's fund excludes the use of its monies for the purchase of munitions it does not solve the problems of real Finnish relief; for how are women and children to be protected from invading bombers except by pursuit planes and anti-aircraft guns? Therefore, any further contributions which this reader may be able to make will be sent to Fighting Funds for Finland.

A contribution, large or small, is the most (and least) that individual Americans can give, but our elected Representatives in Washington can give much more. It is entirely within the framework of our Neutrality Act to make a Government loan to Finland of $60,000,000, and with no strings attached. It is also possible for the Munitions Control Board of the Army and Navy to release sufficient planes, now being assembled for our own defense forces, to stop the communist murder of innocent human beings.

After all, the frontiers of liberty are on the Maginot and Mannerheim Lines. If these lines hold we won't need the planes ourselves. If they break we will still have time, thanks to the Atlantic Ocean, to prepare our own defenses.

Why not write to your Representative today? If public opinion is sufficiently aroused Congress and the Executive will act.

Boston — PAUL D. WADE

The Bookshelf

Labor's Gains and Problems

IN ORGANIZED LABOR AND PRODUCTION (New York: Harpers. $2.50), Morris L. Cooke and Philip Murray have opened a subject that seems destined to become of major importance if American workers continue to suffer from mass unemployment and technological dislocation. But perhaps because of its newness as a social and economic question or because of its import to the future development of industry in this country, involving, as it does, the demand of labor to participate in the control and planning of production, the authors have done little more than provide a brief introduction.

Only once is the question fairly faced and that is in the final chapter, in which Mr. Murray declares: "The next step, therefore, is to raise ownership (the stockholders) and labor to a common level with management, and when this is done, we can take the next great voluntary move forward in the solution of the problems of unemployment and job security."

Unfortunately, the book provides but few clues as to how this "common level with management" is to be reached and fewer still as to what "the next great voluntary move forward" is or how it is to be effected. Nor is there any detailed development of the authors' statement that "in this country, we need to hold both employer and employee to a sense of responsibility for continuing production; where the forces of a gathering depression are too powerful for private good will and co-operation. . . ."

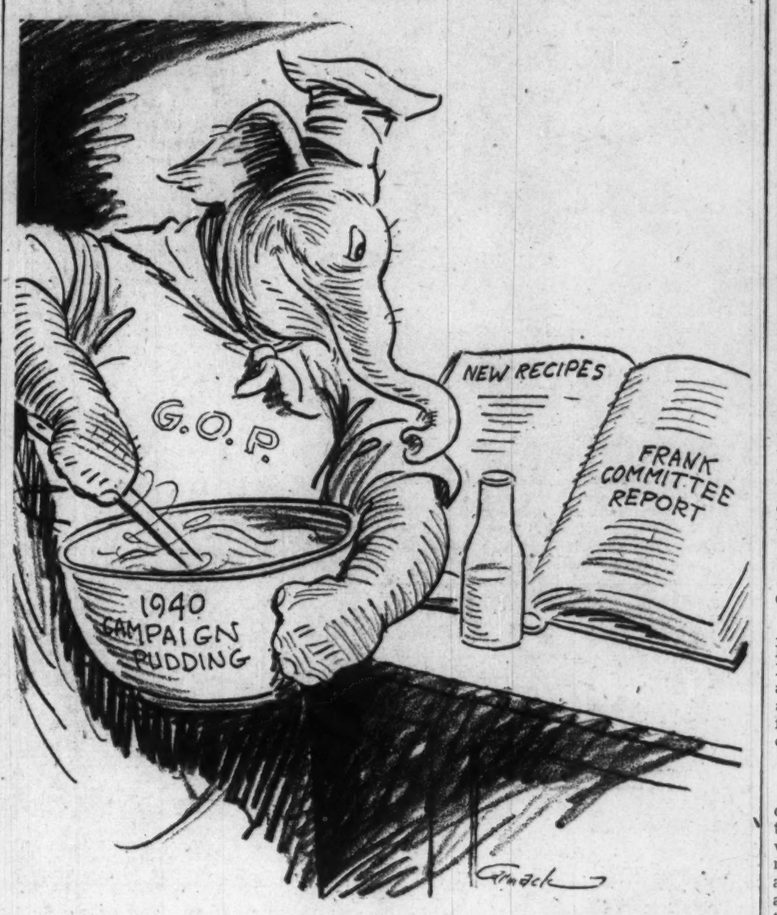
Still another point tantalizingly touched upon is the increasingly important question of what is to be done about workers temporarily or permanently displaced by advancing mechanization. In this regard, Mr. Cooke goes so far as to urge governmental supervision of the rate at which new technological developments are to be introduced in any given industry, without, however, specifying how this is to be done or what positive guarantees are needed to insure that government regulation shall not follow the Nazi model.

It is in discussing the background and present status of employer-employee relations that the authors have made their major contribution. Nor is this surprising in view of the fact that Mr. Murray is president of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee and vice-president of both the C. I. O. and the United Mine Workers of America, while Mr. Cooke is known as an expert on scientific management and as former chairman of the Rural Electrification Administration.

As a sketch of labor's gains and obstacles, as well as its obligations, the book makes interesting reading. It is only on the deeper question of labor's participation in regulating production that it proves a disappointment.

J. G. H.

But the Proof of the Pudding Will Be in the Eating



More Letters From the Country

(A 12-year-old London girl, evacuated with the rest of her school on September 1st, writes home to her mother.)

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND

Dear Mummykins:

Oh, how glad I am that I may keep up my violin lessons! And there is lots of time for practice, as I am in the morning shift at school.

Miss S. was ever so nice to us the other day. She took four of us in the car to Goodwood and we walked up the Trundle, a lovely hill arrangement. Then we rode to the Gallop and had a picnic lunch, the Gallop being a kind of avenue of nice soft grass and trees, like the side of a hillock. I there smelt a fox for the first time. (I didn't know what a fox smelt like before!)

We have to go up and down the back stairs now because Mrs. S. does not want her front carpet worn out.

Four of us had got together the other night to make whoopee and we decided to have a feast. When the combined efforts had been displayed they were as follows: Chocolate cup cakes, chocolate rolls, chocolate and toffees. Then we heard footsteps! All the paraphernalia was whisked away. I disappeared under Joan's bed and stuck half way on the iron. Peggy got behind the door. When Miss S. knocked and came in, Joan and Daphne devoted their time to looking as innocent as possible. It looked rather fishy because Miss S. could see only Joan and Daphne and she knew jolly well that there were four of us, because she could hear us. She just said something about turning off the light on the landing and went out and left us in convulsions and me rubbing my back—a combination which was slightly awkward.

* * *

The next morning, Saturday, we all got up late and I was last down for breaker. I popped my clothes on and rolled my pyjama trousers right up my legs and rushed downstairs. Having sat down, I told Peggy in a whisper. She giggled and told Honor, who told Joan, then all my side of the table burst out laughing. Miss S., who was at the top of the table, asked what the joke was, and the others on the opposite side were most curious for more details. However, we just looked at them blankly and went on giggling. Miss S. gave us up as a bad job. The inconvenience of it was that when I stood up after breakfast, my pyjamas rolled down. I was scared stiff in case Mr. S. had seen me. Funnily enough, he was looking straight at me, but as I was standing behind the table I suppose he did not notice them, so I hitched them up and rushed upstairs.

Please, would Stephen mind if I wore his ties while he is away, and his old blue pullover? They would look so nice with my navy skirt. If Stephen gets leave sometime soon, do you think he could come down and see me one day in his uniform? I do want to see him in his rig-out. Or could you send me a photo so I could show it to the girls?

We all went to Arundel with the S's the other day. Arundel is a very nice place. The Duke of Norfolk has his castle there. It is a funny town. You go down a steep hill for one entrance of the castle to the River Arun, then you go up a steep hill to something else. It all seems built in bits and pieces, just like a Charles Dickens town. The trees and fields looked very beautiful, the leaves were old bronze and copper-colored. The cows were grazing so peacefully, quite oblivious of anything besides peace. I wish you had been with me, you would have loved it all so much.

* * *

Joan, who is nearly seventeen, sat for her matric. again this week. She has to go back on Monday to sit for one of the subjects that comes at the end of all the others, and she and Dotherby Dockle (otherwise and always Cockle), have been staying at the boarding house of the Girls' High School. She had two blankets on her bed and two sheets. The food was all right but not enough of it. When you were at the table and the butter, for instance, was over at the other side of the table, you politely asked the person who was next to the butter if she would like some and hoped that she would have some sense and say, "Would you like some?" Or, if the marmalade was right at your elbow you would do the same thing and she would say, "Would you like some?" But they never seemed to get the point and if Joan wanted anything she had to ask for it outright.

The girls are whoppers and could have eaten her, Joan said. One out of thirty-five of them plays hockey, and she plays goal. She said that if they ever went out for walks she must have missed them. The bell goes at 7 o'clock to get up, then five minutes later for prayer, then another bell goes and you put on your hat, coat, and gloves and go over the road for breakfast, then across the road to make your bed, then over the road again to sit in semi-darkness on the stairs waiting to go into the exam. The girls from the school who were taking the exam with them, worked in jumpers, blazers, coats, gloves (on their unengaged hand) with rugs wrapped around their knees.

When she got back, Miss S. took us all to the "flicks" one evening. We went back home on our bikes and it was such a beautifully clear moonlight night that we did not need our lamps. We then had supper with Miss S. of bread and cheese and cocoa.

* * *

Oh, Mummy, the Queen came to see us on Thursday! She had a canteen dinner and some of our girls who had canteen dinner sat right opposite her almost! We lined the street and as she came past me, I gave my bestest smile and a half Girl-Guide salute because I was not in uniform. (The Guides who had uniform on gave a full salute.) As the Queen passed me, she gave me such a lovely smile, and I think she is sweet. She was dressed in black and had a double row of pearls around her neck. It was the first time I had seen her in actual flesh and blood. I was thrilled, so were Sara and the other two refugees, Edith and Eva, for she smiled at them too.

Is it really true that I may go to America sometime? How I should love it, and though I should miss you terribly it couldn't be much different than being here. But wouldn't I spend a fortune in stamps!

With love from your girliwigs.

SUSAN

The Wide Horizon

Placid's the Word for Trinidad

By Sydney A. Clark

PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD

For the past decade the Port of Spain, capital of Trinidad, has collected a million dollars a year from cruise ship tourists bent on spending their money for perfumes imported from France, for tweeds imported from England, and for trinkets in silver manufactured by the East Indians of the island. The tragedy which broke upon the world in September, 1939, chopped off this income as with a cleaver, and Trinidad found itself deprived almost over night of a major source of revenue. Frederick Street, a half mile of tourist shops, now looks ruefully into its lean pocketbook, listens grimly to the hollow sound of its sidewalk life. Trinidad's distress is, however, comparatively mild. The war has hardly touched this British colony.

Landing on the island is so free from red tape and official scrutiny that one can hardly believe it is belligerent soil. Trinidad is, of course, an important outpost of the British Empire, located at the traffic crossroads of the Spanish Main, yet I have recently been permitted (as are all passengers) to go ashore without passport or even landing card; and without being questioned.

There were three Germans on board the American liner (of the Good Neighbor Fleet, serving South America) from which I landed. They could, I suppose, have gone ashore without question, like the rest of us, and strolled about on enemy territory in free holiday mood, but they cautiously elected to stay on the ship.

* * *

The picture of freedom offered by Trinidad-at-war can be compared with the picture which this or any island would present were it owned by Nazi Germany instead of royal Britain. There seems, on the surface, an amazingly casual quality about English administration of a colonial possession like this, yet it is thoroughly efficient. The easy coolness of it must be a wonderful source of strength to the empire. I was vastly proud of the mother country as I walked about Port of Spain.

Placid is the word for Trinidad. I fairly basked in the pleasant Englishness of it. I passed the G. P. O., the Caledonian House, Barclay's Bank, and Yuille's Printerie, all functioning normally, and hopped a tram marked "Saint Ann." I was almost the only white person on this humble vehicle but the blacks about me were as English as their masters.

"How are you keepin', Mr. Scott?" asked a pretty black girl in a starched white waist, of a dusky youth seated beside me.

"I'm keepin' very well, thank you, Miss Robinson," replied the man with a musical cadence to his polite tone which I would give much to transcribe to this page. The conversation ended right there but I thought it most charming. I am sure that Mr. Scott and Miss Robinson talked further at the church sociable that evening.

* * *

I motored, keeping to the left of the road, far out into the country and over the famous saddle. There, miles from town, I saw a group of pickaninnies playing in a meadow beside a grapefruit plantation. The game was—cricket! I returned to town and strolled through the dull street called Piccadilly and even the seamy one called Charlotte Street. I checked up the signs on the bulletin board of Greyfriars Presbyterian Church of Scotland, wandered to a reposeful place on Queen's Park for high tea, and there felt myself quite certainly in Surrey or Kent.

One uses British shillings and pennies in Port of Spain but an amazing concession to geography and commerce has taken place for the pennies are called two cents. Ask the tram conductor what you owe him for your ride to Saint Ann and he will tell you "four cents," but he means two big English pennies. Ask the souvenir vendor on Frederick Street how much he wants for a bracelet and he will say "seventy-five cents," but he means three shillings.

England must take care. Such a concession appears alarming, the first crack in the structure of tradition. If she is caught napping that way who knows but that her island pickaninnies will go the whole way to ruin and start playing baseball?

Philip Stockton—Man of Action

In the year prior to the Great War, the then American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's was called to Southampton to dedicate a monument to the Pilgrim Fathers. During his address he spoke of Abraham Lincoln, the great Emancipator, as representing in a major degree the qualities belonging to the universal man; and that it was for these qualities that he was so universally respected, loved and honored.

It is becoming more clearly realized that the qualities which belong to universal man are directly derived from the great source of man's true being, hence are universal, are true, are perfect and permanent. And it inevitably follows therefore that the person who becomes the vehicle through which these qualities find general expression becomes a leader in the great enterprises of human society. These universal qualities are individually expressed, as courage to stand for the right, integrity, intelligence, honesty, firmness, compassion, kindness, humility, and a host of others. These mental attributes have made for leadership throughout all history, and, when given expression, inevitably attract admiration, respect, honor, affection from all who become aware of them.

Philip Stockton became one of the most prominent and successful men of his day, because he expressed many of these qualities which belong to universal man. He sprang from a background with roots deep set in the New England tradition, a background of service, borne with sturdy integrity and a deep sense of responsibility to society. He was, as it is said, well-born. His education at Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology gave a breadth of vision and understanding which he quickly translated into actual experience.

Starting his career as a construction engineer, he was soon called from this experience as an industrialist to that of a financier, becoming president of a Boston bank at the age of twenty-seven. From this beginning in the world of finance, his rise was rapid, serving successively as president of the Old Colony Trust Company and of the First National Bank of Boston, one of the strongest financial institutions in America, with world-wide affiliations.

Meantime his character and capabilities became widely known throughout the world of affairs. This led to his election to directorships in great enterprises, among them the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the American Sugar Refinery Company, and many others, some thirty in all. Thus his talents were directed to world-wide enterprises of signal importance whereby his genius for leadership directed and blessed the affairs of people in many lands.

But Philip Stockton was much more than a successful financier. He had a deep sympathy with the needs of his fellow men and gave of himself generously in the service of education and philanthropy. Yet with all his outstanding accomplishments, he was a man of innate modesty. In proof of this it is pointed out his biography prepared for the twenty-fifth report of his class at Harvard contained but 125 words. He exemplified the fact that great qualities are rarely associated with pomposity and grandiloquence.

Carlyle once said that true genius is very rare; its nearest substitute is the capacity for hard work; Philip Stockton possessed mental qualities that at least bordered upon the realm of true genius. With these was joined the capacity for hard work. He labored long and faithfully at the tasks before him. And his outstanding accomplishments may be directly attributed to a combination of the two. He was able to join the merchantry of industry to the philosophy of finance in so intelligent a manner that both prospered under his trained guidance. Few men have done more for the building and maintenance of New England enterprises than this modest man. His influence will long remain, for it sprang from qualities that are enduring.

A. F. G.